

## SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939

The Senate met at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Breathe on us, breath of God,  
Till we are wholly Thine;  
Till all this earthly part of us  
Glow with Thy fire divine.

Breathe on us, breath of God;  
Fill us with life anew,  
That we may love what Thou dost love  
And do what Thou wouldst do.

Breathe on us, breath of God,  
Until our hearts are pure;  
Until with Thee we will one will,  
To do and to endure.

Breathe on us, breath of God,  
So shall we never die,  
But live with Thee the perfect life  
Of Thine eternity.

Amen.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Claude A. Swanson, late the Secretary of the Navy and formerly a Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia.

The message also communicated the intelligence that the House of Representatives accepted the invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral services of the late Secretary Swanson in the Senate Chamber at 1 o'clock p. m. today, and that the Speaker pro tempore had appointed a committee of 16 Members on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee of the Senate appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Secretary of the Navy and former Senator and Representative from the State of Virginia.

## CONSTRUCTION AND FINANCING OF SELF-LIQUIDATING PROJECTS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a bill to provide for the construction and financing of self-liquidating projects, and for other purposes, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD, together with a summary by sections thereof, and an accompanying statement.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2759) to provide for the construction and financing of self-liquidating projects, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, together with the summary and statement, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the "Self-liquidating Projects Act of 1939."

## AUTHORIZATION OF BONDS

Sec. 2. In order to provide a sound method of financing which, without burdening the national taxing power, will make it possible to increase employment through a self-liquidating improvement program, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (herein called the Corporation), upon the direction of the President, shall issue from time to time notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations to enable the Department of Agriculture, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Corporation to carry out their respective functions as hereinafter provided.

## PROVISIONS CONCERNING BONDS

Sec. 3. The provisions contained in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932, as amended, shall apply to the notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations issued to carry out the provisions of this act, except that—

(a) Such notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations may mature at such time or times, not exceeding 40 years from their date, and contain and be subject to such terms, covenants, and conditions as the Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; and

(b) The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations which the Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by the amount thereof

directed to be issued by the President, not to exceed \$2,560,000,000, plus an amount equal to the amount of unobligated balances of appropriations transferred under sections 10 and 12 of this act.

## DISPOSITION OF BOND PROCEEDS

Sec. 4. The Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to deposit all proceeds realized from the sale of notes, debentures, bonds, and other obligations issued for the purpose of carrying out this act, with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Corporation. The Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to receive such moneys and hold the same in a special account or accounts to the credit of the Corporation, and to transfer from time to time such amounts as the Corporation, upon the direction of the President, shall order to such special disbursing accounts with said Treasurer as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, in order to provide funds for the following departments, administrations, and agencies of the Government in not to exceed the following amounts for the following purposes, in addition to sums available for such purposes from tolls and charges collected from the repayments of the interest on and principal of loans made, and from the sale of securities acquired, under this act:

(1) To the Public Roads Administration: The sum of \$750,000,000 for post roads, highways, parkways (in cooperation with the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior), grade-crossings, underpasses, overpasses, viaducts, bridges, and tunnels, including crossings over or under navigable waters, and other transportation facilities, including works, undertakings, or projects incidental thereto or to encourage the use thereof, and all or any part of any of such facilities and appurtenances thereto, such as lands, rights in lands, rights of access, easements, buildings, equipment, and machinery (herein called "highway improvements"), as provided in section 5 of this act and property acquired for investment purposes as provided in said section;

(2) To the Public Works Administration: The sum of \$350,000,000 for projects of the character heretofore financed by loan or grant or both by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937, and the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 (herein called the non-Federal public works), as provided in section 7 of this act;

(3) To the Corporation: The sum of \$500,000,000 for engines, locomotives, tenders, freight and passenger cars of all types and classes, and parts thereof and appurtenances thereto and other rolling stock and railway shop equipment (herein called "railroad equipment"), as provided in section 8 of this act;

(4) To the Rural Electrification Administration: \$500,000,000 for projects of the character heretofore financed or authorized to be financed or carried on by the Rural Electrification Administration under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (herein called "rural electrification projects"), as provided in section 9 of this act; and

(5) To the Department of Agriculture: \$600,000,000 for facilities for farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers, and other individuals who obtain, or who have in the past obtained, the major portion of their income from farm operations, including rural rehabilitation loans, projects for the provision of additional water facilities and farm tenant loans as provided for in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (herein called "rural security projects"), as provided in section 11 of this act.

## HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Sec. 5. Subject to the provisions of this act, and using in such connection States, municipalities, and other public bodies to the fullest extent consistent with sound administration and economical management, the Public Roads Administration shall have power:

(a) To construct, reconstruct, alter, extend, enlarge, improve, repair, and acquire highway improvements with a view to promoting interstate commerce, aiding in the national defense, facilitating the use of the mails, or promoting the general welfare;

(b) To maintain and operate highway improvements;

(c) With the approval of the Corporation, to fix, maintain, and collect tolls, and other charges for the use of highway improvements which shall be sufficient (after making reasonable allowances for operation and maintenance expenses for depreciation to the extent not provided for by amortization, and contingencies) to amortize the cost of such highway improvements with interest as hereinafter provided;

(d) To use for further highway improvements the revenues derived from such collections to the extent not needed in the judgment of the Corporation to meet reasonable allowances for operation and maintenance expenses or for the amortization of the cost of highway improvements with interest as hereinafter provided, or for depreciation to the extent not provided for by amortization, and contingencies;

(e) To acquire in the name of the United States by gift, purchase, exchange, or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain or otherwise, and to hold, lease (as lessor with or without the option to purchase or as lessee), use, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real property necessary or convenient for carrying out any of its functions hereunder in connection with highway improvements or in connection with any construction undertaken in accordance with the Federal Highway Act, as amended and supplemented;

(f) In connection with any sale or lease to any State, municipality, or other public body, to enter into such contracts and agreements as the Commissioner of Public Roads may deem de-

sirable, which contracts and agreements may include provisions for deducting from the unpaid portion of the sale price, rental payments, or loans an amount equal to any profit which the Corporation may determine to have been realized from the sale of adjacent property acquired pursuant to subsection (g) of this section;

(g) To acquire by purchase, but not by condemnation for investment purposes, any real property in the vicinity of any highway improvements or Federal-aid construction if, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Corporation, the price at which such real property may be purchased is such as to make it probable that the United States will, as a result of appreciation in land values resulting from any highway improvement or Federal-aid construction, be able to dispose of such property within 20 years at such a price as to result in a profit; and to sell any such real property at public sale after advertisement and competitive bidding and upon such other terms and conditions as the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Corporation may in their judgment deem in the public interest;

(h) To expend moneys for the purpose for which any real property has been purchased, or possession thereof has been taken during the course of condemnation proceedings and in advance of final judgment thereon, in demolishing existing structures thereon, in improving such real property in any way, or in constructing any highway improvement thereon, notwithstanding the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes or any other law restricting the expenditure of public moneys upon real property, the title to which has been acquired by the United States;

(i) To prescribe and publish such rules and regulations for the proper government and protection of, and maintenance of good order on, highway improvements or adjacent real property of the Authority, willful violation of which shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 3 months, or both; and to authorize employees of any department of the Government, with the consent of the head of such department, to make arrests for the violation of such rules and regulations, and any person so arrested shall be taken before the nearest United States Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the highway improvement is located for trial; and upon sworn information by any competent person any United States Commissioner in the proper jurisdiction shall issue process for the arrest of any person charged with violation of such rules and regulations; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the arrest by an officer, agent, or employee of any public body, with or without process, of any person for the violation of any State or local law, ordinance, or regulation for the government and protection of and maintenance of good order on highway improvements, and any person so arrested shall be tried and punished according to the laws of said State;

(j) To institute and carry on, under the direction of the Attorney General, condemnation proceedings for the purpose of taking any real property (which term includes for purposes of this act property devoted to another public use, lands under water, water rights, incorporeal hereditaments, chattels real, and all rights and interests in land, whether fees simple, absolute, or any lesser interest) in the manner or mode of procedure provided by an act entitled "An act to authorize condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1883, as amended, or of an act entitled "An act to expedite the construction of public buildings and works outside of the District of Columbia by enabling possession and title of sites to be taken in advance of final judgment in proceedings for the acquisition thereof under the power of eminent domain," approved February 26, 1931, as amended;

(k) To enter on any real property for the purpose of making surveys, borings, tests, and examinations;

(l) To pay all expenses in connection with the acquisition of real property, including all fees for abstracts, official certifications, evidences of title, and recordation, notwithstanding the proviso in section 1 of the act of March 2, 1899, relating to the payment of such expenses and fees.

#### CROSSINGS ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

SEC. 6. The consent of Congress to the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition by the Public Roads Administration of any bridge, tunnel, or other crossing over, under, or across any navigable waters of the United States, under this act, shall be deemed to have been obtained and affirmatively authorized by virtue of this act within the meaning of sections 9, 10, and 11 of the act of March 3, 1899, as amended, whether or not such structures cross rivers and other waterways the navigable portions of which lie wholly within the limits of a single State; but no such structure shall be constructed, reconstructed, or maintained under this act unless and until all the limitations, restrictions, and other provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, as amended, except the provisions of section 6 thereof, shall have been complied with by said Administration.

#### NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS

SEC. 7. Subject to the provisions of this act, the Public Works Administration shall have power:

(a) To make loans to finance or aid in financing the construction, reconstruction, extension, or improvement of non-Federal public works; and for the temporary operation of any such non-Federal public works for such period as the Commissioner of Public Works shall deem necessary;

(b) To purchase securities to evidence loans for non-Federal public works, and to exchange such securities for other securities if the Commissioner of Public Works shall determine that such

exchange is advisable to assure repayment of any loan made hereunder or interest thereon;

(c) To use the sums realized from repayments of the interest on and principal of loans made by it under this section and the proceeds realized from the sale of any securities acquired by it hereunder for the making of further loans for non-Federal public works to the extent such proceeds are not needed, in the judgment of the Corporation, to maintain the loans for non-Federal public works on a self-liquidating basis;

(d) To organize under the laws of the District of Columbia or of any State or Territory a corporation or corporations to aid the Public Works Administration in carrying out its functions hereunder, and to make loans and advances to any such corporation.

#### RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

SEC. 8. Subject to the provisions of this act, and without regard to the limitations and restrictions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932, as amended and supplemented, the Corporation shall have power:

(a) To prepare plans and designs for the construction, rebuilding, or repair of railroad equipment;

(b) To enter into contracts for the construction, rebuilding, repair, or scrapping of any railroad equipment upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon pursuant to public bidding or private negotiations;

(c) To lease, with or without the option to purchase, or to sell or rent upon such terms and conditions as it shall prescribe, any railroad equipment so acquired;

(d) To enter into contracts for the purchase of old railroad equipment for the purpose of lease or resale in its existing state or for the purpose of rebuilding, repairing, or scrapping the same for lease or resale;

(e) To use the proceeds realized from any leases, sales, or other contracts with regard to railroad equipment for carrying on further operations under this section to the extent such proceeds are not needed, in the judgment of the Corporation, to maintain its operation as to railroad equipment on a self-liquidating basis.

(f) To organize under the laws of the District of Columbia or of any State or Territory a corporation or corporations to aid the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in carrying out its functions hereunder, and to make loans and advances to any such corporation.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

SEC. 9. Subject to the provisions of this act, the Rural Electrification Administration shall have power:

(a) To make loans to finance or aid in financing rural electrification projects;

(b) To purchase securities to evidence loans made by it, and use the sums realized from repayments of the interest on and principal of loans made by it under this section and the proceeds realized from the sale of any securities acquired by it hereunder for the making of further loans for rural electrification projects to the extent such proceeds are not needed, in the judgment of the Corporation, to maintain the loans for rural electrification on a self-liquidating basis;

(c) To exercise the powers granted by this section without regard to the provisions of subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 and the last sentence of section 5 but subject to the requirements of section 2 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

#### TRANSFER TO RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay over and transfer to such special disbursing account or accounts with the Treasurer of the United States as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 4 of this act all or any part of any unobligated balances of such sums heretofore appropriated or available to the Rural Electrification Administration to enable it to carry out the provisions of the Rural Electrification Administration Act of 1936, and such funds shall thereupon be available to the Rural Electrification Administration for financing or aiding in financing rural electrification projects under this act, in addition to all other moneys available or to be available for such purpose under this act.

#### RURAL SECURITY PROJECTS

SEC. 11. Subject to the provisions of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power:

(a) To undertake and make loans for rural security projects.

(b) To purchase securities to evidence such loans, and use the sums realized from repayments of the interest on and principal of loans made under this section and the proceeds realized from the sale of any securities acquired by it hereunder for the making of further loans for rural security projects to the extent such proceeds are not needed, in the judgment of the Corporation, to maintain such loans on a self-liquidating basis.

#### TRANSFER TO SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay over and transfer to such special disbursing account or accounts with the Treasurer of the United States as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 4 of this act all or any part of any unobligated balances of sums heretofore appropriated or available to the Secretary of Agriculture to enable him to carry out the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1939, and such funds shall thereupon be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for financing or aiding in financing rural security projects under this act, in addition to all other moneys available or to be available for such purposes under this act.



## DISPOSITION OF PROJECT REVENUES

SEC. 13. The Department of Agriculture, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Corporation shall deposit all revenues and receipts derived from the works, projects, or undertakings constructed, leased, rented, or sold, or repayments of the interest on, or principal of, all loans made to aid in financing works, projects, or undertakings, in carrying out their respective functions under this act in a special account or accounts with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Corporation, and all such revenues and receipts shall be used by the Corporation exclusively for the payment of interest on its notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations issued for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, as such interest shall become due and payable, and for the purchase, retirement, or redemption of such notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations, except to the extent that the Corporation makes such revenues and receipts available for the construction and financing of further works, projects, or undertakings as provided in this act.

## SALE OF SECURITIES

SEC. 14. The Corporation shall have the power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the time of any such sale, to sell or otherwise dispose of any securities acquired by any department, administration, or agency in carrying out its functions under this act, and in connection with any such sale to make such contracts and agreements as seem to the Corporation advisable; and all sums realized from the sale of such securities shall be deposited by the Corporation in a special account or accounts with the Treasurer of the United States and shall be used exclusively for the payment of interest on notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations issued for the purpose of carrying out this act, as such interest shall become due and payable, and for the purchase, retirement, or redemption of such notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations, except to the extent that the Corporation makes the proceeds of such sales available for the making of further loans as provided in this act.

## AVAILABILITY AND AUDIT OF FUNDS

SEC. 15. The departments, administrations, and agencies for which funds shall be provided by the Corporation pursuant to this act may use such funds for the purpose of carrying out their respective functions under this act without further appropriation, and such funds shall be continuously available for such purposes. Except as to the expenditures of the Corporation which shall be governed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932, as amended and supplemented, all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, the same as if an appropriate appropriation account had been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant.

## APPRAISAL OF PROGRAM

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Loan Administrator shall cause an examination to be made annually of the status of the self-liquidating improvement program for the financing of which notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations of the Corporation shall have been issued under this act. Such examination shall be made as of the last day of December in each year, beginning with December 31, 1940. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Loan Administrator shall submit a report of such examination to the President and to the Congress. If such examination discloses that the probable recovery of the cost of all works, projects, or undertakings carried out under this act, and of all loans made to aid in the financing of the same, together with the cash on hand in the special account or accounts of the Corporation provided for by section 4 of this act, is less than the principal amount of all notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations issued pursuant to this act, and interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States shall pay to the Corporation a sum equal to the amount of such difference. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, commencing with the fiscal year 1941, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to the amount needed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make such payment. Whenever such examination shall disclose a surplus, the Corporation shall reimburse the Treasury to the extent of such surplus for the amounts, if any, previously paid under this section.

## DUTY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

SEC. 17. The Department of Agriculture, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Corporation shall exercise their powers under this act with a view to recovering the cost of the works, projects, or undertakings carried out under this act, or loans made to aid in financing the same, with interest to be fixed by the Corporation on the date of enactment of this act and the first day of each calendar quarter thereafter, at a rate or rates which may reasonably be expected to reimburse the Corporation for the cost to it of the capital required for its operations under this act, having due regard to the yield on obligations of the United States of comparable maturity or maturities to that of such loans and the rate and period of amortization of the cost of such works, projects, or undertakings, but not to exceed the multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent next higher than the highest yield to maturity (based on market prices) on the longest term outstanding issue of obligations of the United States, direct or indirect. For the purposes of this section, the yield on any callable obligation selling above par

shall be computed to its earliest callable date, and said date shall be deemed to be the maturity thereof. Nothing herein shall be construed to require the alteration or readjustment of any rate once the interest has been fixed for any such works, projects, undertakings, or loans.

## ASSISTANCE BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

SEC. 18. Any department, administration, or agency authorized to perform any function under this act shall have power to utilize the services of Federal, State, and local agencies and their employees and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to reimburse such agencies and their employees for services rendered for such purposes.

## EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION NOT REQUIRED

SEC. 19. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the obtaining of exclusive jurisdiction in the United States over real property to be acquired under this act shall not be required; but the Attorney General may, in such cases and at such times as he may deem desirable, secure from the State in which such real property is situated, such jurisdiction, exclusive or partial, over any such real property as the Attorney General may deem desirable and accept such jurisdiction on behalf of the United States by filing a notice of such acceptance with the Governor of such State or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the laws of the State within the borders of which such real property is situated. Unless and until acceptance of such jurisdiction on behalf of the United States has been made as aforesaid, it shall be conclusively presumed that no such jurisdiction has been accepted.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1940

SEC. 20. Administrative expenses of the departments, administrations, agencies of the Government, and amounts required to reimburse States, municipalities, and other public bodies and employees thereof for services rendered in carrying out the purpose of this act shall be paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, from such amounts as may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, be reserved from the proceeds realized from the sale of notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations of the Corporation for the payment thereof, in addition to the unobligated balances of sums heretofore appropriated or authorized to be used for such administrative expenses, any provision in this or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

## SAVING CLAUSE

SEC. 21. The powers conferred by this act are in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by, and shall not be affected by the limitations in, any other law; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit or in any way curtail the existing powers of any department, administration, or agency of the Government, or the powers conferred upon the President by the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939, or any reorganization plan heretofore or hereafter transmitted by the President to the Congress which has heretofore taken effect or which may hereafter take effect pursuant thereto; and the administration of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the provisions of such reorganization plans.

## APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 22. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

SEC. 23. Section 9 of the act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby further amended, by striking from the proviso at the end of the last sentence thereof "\$100,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,000,000."

## SUMMARY BY SECTIONS OF THE DRAFT OF BILL TO CARRY OUT THE SELF-LIQUIDATING PROGRAM

Section 1 provides that, when enacted the bill may be cited as the "Self-Liquidating Projects Act of 1939."

Section 2 provides that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall issue its notes or other obligations upon the direction of the President to finance the self-liquidating improvement program to be carried on by the Department of Agriculture, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, as well as by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation itself.

Section 3 provides that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act shall apply to such notes or other obligations, except that the maturity may be 40 years, and increases the amount which may be outstanding under existing law to \$2,560,000,000, plus unobligated balances of present appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture and to the Rural Electrification Administration. The purpose of this latter provision is to avoid duplication of the program.

Section 4 provides for the proceeds of such notes and other obligations to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed to the agencies carrying out the program in amounts indicated by the President's letter to Senator BYRNES of June 21, 1939.

Section 5 authorizes the Public Roads Administration, in cooperation with State agencies, to carry out a program of highway improvements, including toll roads, bridges, tunnels, express bypasses, and the acquisition of adjacent land for investment purposes. This section also confers powers essential to the prompt and effective execution of the program contemplated in the report of the Bureau of Public Roads dated April 27, 1939, and published as House Document No. 272, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session. Provision is made for the Attorney General to handle all condemnation pro-

ceedings under the General Condemnation Act or under the 1931 act permitting possession to be taken by the Government upon filing of a declaration of taking.

Section 6 provides that no further consent of Congress need be required before bridges or tunnels may be built across navigable waters, notwithstanding that such waters may not be wholly within a single State, but requires that the approval of the Secretary of War to the plans and specifications be obtained in accordance with the General Bridge Act.

Section 7 authorizes the Public Works Administration to make loans for projects of the character which it has heretofore financed and contains powers deemed desirable in the light of the experience of that Administration.

Section 8 authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enter into contracts for the construction of rolling stock and shop equipment for railroads and selling or leasing the same with or without the option to purchase. Provision is also made for the purchase of old rolling stock and equipment for scrapping or rebuilding.

Section 9 authorizes the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans to finance projects of the character it is authorized to finance under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and eliminates restrictive provisions in that act which would militate against an effective program. This section preserves, however, the prohibition in the Rural Electrification Act against the financing of competitive facilities.

Section 10 relates to the \$40,000,000 appropriation made at this session of Congress for Rural Electrification projects for the fiscal year 1940, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the unobligated balances of appropriations previously made to the Rural Electrification Administration. This section makes an equal amount available to the Administration for financing projects under the bill.

Section 11 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farm tenants, sharecroppers, and migratory farmers for the purposes provided in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Section 12 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the unobligated balance of appropriations previously made to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and supplemental legislation. This section makes available to the Secretary of Agriculture an equal amount for loans under the bill. This section relates to an estimated balance of \$100,000,000 presently available for loans for such purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 13 provides that all revenues of the agencies charged with administering the bill which are derived from projects constructed or financed under the bill shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and requires the Corporation to use such revenues to pay the notes and other obligations issued to finance the program, together with interest thereon, except to the extent that the Corporation makes part of such revenues available as a revolving fund for further projects if there is any surplus available for such purpose.

Section 14 authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to sell securities acquired as evidence of loans made by any agency under the bill and to use such proceeds as a revolving fund for further loans after providing for the payment of the interest on and principal of its notes and other obligations issued under the bill.

Section 15 makes available funds provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the agencies charged with carrying out the self-liquidating program without any further appropriation for expenditures under the bill and requires that all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited by the General Accounting Office.

Section 16 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Loan Administrator shall make an annual examination of the status of the program and report the results to the President and to the Congress. This section also provides to the extent that it appears that the program may not be on a self-liquidating basis the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation any estimated deficiency, an appropriation for which is authorized.

Section 17 imposes a duty upon every agency constructing or financing projects under the program to undertake projects and make loans with a view to recovering the amount invested with interest sufficient to reimburse the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the cost to it of the capital required for its operations under the bill. This section also places a ceiling on the interest rate at the highest yield on the longest term, direct or indirect, obligation of the United States which is outstanding.

Section 18 provides that the services of Federal, State, and local agencies may be utilized and that reimbursement may be made for such services.

Section 19 dispenses as to real property acquired under the bill with the requirement of existing law that the United States must acquire exclusive jurisdiction over real property and empowers the Attorney General to determine how much jurisdiction is desirable.

Section 20 provides that administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1940 shall be paid from the proceeds of notes and other obligations issued by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in amounts to be fixed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Section 21 provides that the act confers only cumulative powers and that nothing in it shall be construed to affect the operation of any reorganization plan promulgated pursuant to the Reorganization Act.

Section 22 contains the usual provision authorizing appropriations of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill. Unless an impairment should be found after the annual appraisal required by section 16, none will be required except for administrative expenses.

Section 23 increases the amount of loans for financing and facilitating exports which the Export-Import Bank of Washington is authorized to have outstanding at any one time from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

The Barkley-Steagall Self-Liquidating Projects Act of 1939, introduced today, would make available the following sums for the following purposes: Non-Federal public works of a character which will return to the Federal Government its investment in them, \$350,000,000; self-liquidating express post roads and highway improvements, \$750,000,000; rolling stock and shop equipment for lease to railroads, \$500,000,000; rural electrification loans, \$460,000,000, plus \$40,000,000 already appropriated; self-liquidating farm tenancy loans, \$500,000,000, plus not more than \$100,000,000 of funds already appropriated; loans through the Export-Import Bank, \$100,000,000. Of the sums made available for the first time by this act, the President has estimated that the following amounts would be spent in the current fiscal year: Non-Federal public works, \$150,000,000; express post roads, \$150,000,000; railroad equipment, \$100,000,000; rural electrification, \$20,000,000; farm tenancy loans, \$250,000,000. Probably all of the \$100,000,000 to finance foreign trade would be obligated if not disbursed during the current fiscal year. The purposes for which the money could be spent are set forth in more detail in section 4.

The bill would not create any new agency or disturb any existing authority. The money made available for non-Federal public works would be handled by the Commissioner of Public Works, the money for express post roads and other highway improvements would be made available to the Commissioner of Public Roads, money for railroad equipment would be handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration would receive the money for enlargement of their program, the Department of Agriculture would handle funds for the farm-tenancy program, and the money for loans to facilitate exports would be made available to the Export-Import Bank.

All disbursements would be for projects which are self-liquidating in character. The bill specifically imposes upon each operating agency the duty to undertake projects and to make loans with the aim of recovering for the Federal Government the full amount invested plus interest sufficient to reimburse the Government for the cost of the borrowing. The maximum interest rate which may be charged by any operating agency on loans under this program would be limited, however, to the highest yield on the longest term direct or indirect obligation of the United States which is then outstanding. At present this would be approximately 2.3 percent. The expectation is that all money paid out will be recouped by the Federal Government through repayment of public works, rural electrification, farm tenancy, and foreign-trade loans, through toll and other highway revenues and through rental of railroad equipment.

The self-liquidating character of the program permits it to be financed through a mechanism which also is provided in the bill introduced today. Because the obligations incurred under the program will be liquidated by the income from the program itself, these obligations may properly be segregated from other public-debt obligations which are in large part dependent upon the Federal taxing power for their ultimate repayment. This principle of segregating self-liquidating obligations of the Federal Government was established in the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1932.

Therefore, to provide the funds for the program the amount of obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any one time would be increased by \$2,700,000,000. This authorization would cover the \$2,560,000,000 made available for the first time by this bill plus not more than \$100,000,000 of the money already appropriated for farm-tenancy loans and the \$40,000,000 already appropriated for rural electrification advances. These latter two appropriations, already made, would be financed through the new mechanism to avoid any artificial division between the sources of money available for these two programs.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation also would be authorized to issue obligations having maturities up to 40 years, so that the securities issued to finance the program may bear a proper relation to the life and amortization period of the improvements being financed. At present the Reconstruction Finance Corporation cannot issue obligations having a maturity of more than 5 years.

All revenues and loan repayments collected under the program are required by the bill to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Corporation can use this money to redeem the obligations which it has issued or it can use the repayments as a revolving fund to finance additional projects.

To make doubly sure that the program will be continually solvent the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Loan Administrator would be instructed by the act to appraise annually the assets acquired by the various operating agencies. To the extent, if any, that this examination indicates that the program will not be self-liquidating, the Secretary of the Treasury must secure from Congress an appropriation for the account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Thus, if any losses accrue, they will be



charged off currently, and the Corporation will at all times have cash, current revenues, and prospective income sufficient to service the indebtedness incurred for the program and to retire that indebtedness as it matures. Conversely, if there is any surplus, it will be used to reimburse the Treasury for any advances the Treasury has made.

#### FUNERAL OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY SWANSON

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the proclamation issued by the Secretary of State on July 7, 1939, announcing the death of the late Secretary of the Navy Swanson.

There being no objection, the proclamation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### *To the people of the United States:*

Claude Augustus Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, died at his camp on the Rapidan River, in the Shenandoah National Forest, on the morning of Friday, July 7, 1939, at 6 minutes after 8 o'clock.

Greatly loved by those who were privileged to know him, and widely honored for his many years of faithful public service, this distinguished member of the President's Cabinet will be mourned throughout the Nation.

Born and educated in the Old Dominion, he represented Virginia in Congress from 1893 until he resigned to become Governor in 1906. Four years later he became a Member of the United States Senate, where he continued to serve until he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt in 1933. It was a career which exemplified the finest traditions of American public life.

As an expression of national mourning, the President directs that the flag of the United States be displayed at half mast until sunset of the day of interment on all public buildings and at all military posts and naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

By direction of the President.

CORDELL HULL,  
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 7, 1939.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the services today, as a mark of further respect to the memory of the deceased Secretary of the Navy, the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The casket containing the body of the deceased Secretary of the Navy had been previously brought into the Senate Chamber and placed in the area in front of the desk, surrounded by many floral tributes.

A guard of honor was stationed in front of the casket.

The committee appointed by the Vice President, on the part of the Senate, to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Secretary, consisting of Senators GLASS, BYRD, BARKLEY, McNARY, PITTMAN, SHEPPARD, NORRIS, HALE, KING, McKELLAR, JOHNSON, HARRISON, WALSH, TYDINGS, BYRNES, and GERRY, were seated to the right of the Vice President.

The committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to attend the funeral of the deceased Secretary, consisting of Messrs. BLAND, DARDEN, SATTERFIELD, DREWRY, BURCH, WOODRUM of Virginia, ROBERTSON, SMITH of Virginia, FLANNAGAN, VINSON of Georgia, SCHUETZ, SUTPHIN, SHANNON, MAAS, CHURCH, and MOTT, entered the Chamber and were seated to the left of the Vice President.

The honorary pall bearers designated by the Navy Department, consisting of Hon. Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Gen. Commandant T. Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Chief of Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral W. B. Woodson, Judge Advocate General; Rear Admiral W. G. DuBose (CC), Chief, Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen, Chief, Bureau of Engineering; Rear Admiral R. T. McIntire (MC), Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Rear Admiral Ben

Moreell (CEC), Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics; and Rear Admiral Ray Spears (SC), Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, entered the Chamber and were seated to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The invited guests of the Senate will be escorted to the places assigned them.

The Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Doorkeeper and by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAYBURN], entered the Senate Chamber. The Speaker pro tempore was escorted to a seat on the right of the Vice President, and Members of the House were given the seats provided for them.

The members of the diplomatic corps and the naval attachés of foreign embassies and legations entered the Chamber and were seated to the left of the Vice President's desk.

Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Black, representing the Supreme Court of the United States, accompanied by the deputy clerk, entered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The Chief of Staff of the Army and the Commandant of the Coast Guard entered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the left of the Vice President's desk.

Mrs. Swanson and relatives and friends of the deceased Secretary entered the Chamber and were seated in the area below and to the left of the Vice President's desk.

Rev. Zebarny T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, took their places at the Secretary's desk.

The President of the United States, accompanied by his military and naval aides, and the members of his Cabinet, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, entered the Chamber and were seated in the area in front and to the right of the Vice President's desk.

Mrs. Majorie Stringfellow sang the following three verses from the hymn Abide With Me:

Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide;  
The darkness deepens: Lord, with me abide!  
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,  
Help of the helpless, O abide with me!

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;  
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away,  
Change and decay in all around I see;  
O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes;  
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies:  
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee:  
In life and death, O Lord, abide with me!

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives recited from the Methodist Episcopal burial service as follows:

*I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth on me, though he die, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die.*

*For we know that if the earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens.*

*And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God the Almighty, and the Lamb, are the temple thereof. And the city hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine upon it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the lamp thereof is the Lamb.*

*Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. O satisfy us early with Thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty*

of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it.

The Chaplain of the Senate recited from the Episcopal burial service as follows:

(St. John 14: 1)

Jesus said, Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto Him, Lord, we know not whither Thou goest; and how can we know the way? Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me.

(Romans 8: 14)

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit himself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together. For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestations of the sons of God. We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose. What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things? Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us. Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Here endeth the lesson.

Mrs. Marjorie Stringfellow sang "Lead, Kindly Light":

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,  
Lead Thou me on!  
The night is dark, and I am far from home—  
Lead Thou me on!  
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see  
The distant scene—one step enough for me.  
I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou  
Shouldst lead me on.  
I loved to choose and see my path; but now  
Lead Thou me on!  
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,  
Pride ruled my will; remember not past year.  
So long Thy power hath blessed me, sure it still  
Will lead me on,  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till  
The night is gone;  
And with the morn those angel faces smile  
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

The Chaplain of the Senate recited further from the Episcopal burial service, as follows:

Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.

In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succor, but of Thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased?

Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, Thou most worthy Judge eternal,

suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from Thee.

I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

Let us pray.

O merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with Thy tender, loving mercy upon the sorrows of these dear ones for whom especially our prayers are offered. In Thy wisdom Thou hast seen fit that trouble and anguish and distress of spirit should come upon them. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy; comfort them with a sense of Thine indwelling; lift up the light of Thy countenance upon them and give them that peace which the world can neither give nor take away—the peace that passeth all understanding. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, who hast been pleased to take unto Thyself the soul of this Thy servant, grant unto us who are still in our pilgrimage, and who walk as yet by faith, that, having served Thee with constancy on earth, we may be joined hereafter with Thy blessed saints in glory everlasting. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of Thy Son, Christ our Lord, grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys which Thou hast prepared for those who unfeignedly love Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity, we give Thee hearty thanks for the noble and gracious example of our beloved friend, Thy servant, who hath but yesterday fallen on sleep. Grant that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy holy name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss in Thy eternal and everlasting glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

We seem to give him back to Thee, dear God, who gavest him to us. Yet as Thou didst not lose him in giving, so we have not lost him by his return. Not as the world giveth, givest Thou, O Lover of Souls! What Thou givest, Thou takest not away. For what is Thine is ours always, if we are Thine. And life is eternal; and love is immortal; and death is only a horizon; and a horizon is nothing save the limit of our sight. Lift us up, strong Son of God, that we may see further; cleanse our eyes that we may see more clearly; draw us closer to Thyself that we may know ourselves nearer to our beloved who are with Thee. And while Thou dost prepare a place for us, prepare us for that happy place, that where they are, and Thou art, we too may be. Amen.

O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, in whose embrace all creatures live in whatsoever world or condition they be, we beseech Thee for him, Thy blessed child, whose name and dwelling place and every need Thou only knowest. Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, peace and refreshment, joy and consolation in paradise, in the companionship of saints and loved ones, in the presence of Christ, in the ample folds of Thy great love. Grant that his life, so wonderful here, so full of love and tenderness, may yet unfold itself in Thy sight and find sweet employment in the spacious fields of eternity.

If in aught we can minister to his peace, be pleased of Thy love to let this be; and so keep us from every act which may deprive us of the sight of him as soon as our trial time is over or mar the fullness of our joy when the end of the day hath come.

Pardon, O gracious Lord and Father, whatever is amiss in this our prayer, and let Thy will be done, for our will is blind and erring, but Thine is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think; and we only ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.



And now, Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over and our work is done. Then in Thy mercy grant us a safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Father, in Thy holy keeping  
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives pronounced the benediction, as follows:

Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

At 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m., the funeral ceremonies having been concluded, Mrs. Swanson and relatives and friends of the deceased Secretary of the Navy, the committee of arrangements of the two Houses, the honorary pallbearers, and the invited guests retired from the Chamber.

#### RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 11, 1939, at 12 o'clock m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RABURN].

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art our Father's God and everlasting friend, incline Thine ear to us and grant us Thy peace. Thou who wert born of the very life of God and hast given voice to the dumb centuries of the past, give us the bread of human life and take the dimness of our souls away. We pray Thee to impart to blind mortal eyes the loveliness that is immortal, the contentment that is assuredly restful, and make men aware that however dark the night, the shadow-draped hills but conceal the promise of the dawn. Almighty One, open unto us the font of Thy unsearchable riches; stoop to our lowliness and make our souls more capacious for those high spiritual tones wrought in unjarring harmonies. The Lord is righteous in all His ways and holy in all His works. The Lord is high unto all them that call upon Him in truth. We praise Thee that our assured triumph is in the marvelous deliverance of the blessed, holy name of our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 6, 1939, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

#### Senate Resolution 156

##### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

July 7 (legislative day, July 6), 1939.

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Claude A. Swanson, late the Secretary of the Navy, and formerly a Senator from the State of Virginia.

*Resolved*, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. Swanson, which shall take place in the Senate Chamber on Monday, July 10, 1939, at 1 o'clock post meridian, and that the Senate attend the same.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives, transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber and to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Senate.

*Resolved*, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber.

*Resolved*, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn until 12 o'clock and 45 minutes post meridian, Monday, July 10, 1939.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 733. An act for the relief of S. A. Rourke;

H. R. 3541. An act for the relief of John Chastain and Mollie Chastain, his wife;

H. R. 3576. An act to make effective the provisions of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936;

H. R. 4497. An act to prescribe rules for the enrollment of Menominee Indian children born to enrolled parents, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4511. An act to extend to Sgt. Maj. Edwin O. Swift, United States Marine Corps (retired), the benefits of the act of May 7, 1932, providing highest World War rank to retired enlisted men;

H. R. 5288. An act to amend section 691-a of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, and of any act or acts amendatory thereof, relating to foreign building and loan associations doing business in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 5346. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. R. Barnard, Charles A. Stephens, Donald W. Prairie, and dependents of Vern A. Needles; and

H. R. 6836. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2296. An act to restore certain benefits to World War veterans suffering with paralysis, paresis, or blindness, or who are helpless or bedridden, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4499. An act authorizing the county of Gallatin, State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., to a point opposite thereto in the county of Union, State of Kentucky;

H. R. 5452. An act to provide certain benefits for World War veterans and their dependents, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5479. An act granting annual and sick leave with pay to substitutes in the Postal Service.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 5. An act to grant certain lands to the Arizona State Elks Association Hospital;

S. 119. An act for the relief of Helen M. Crowley;

S. 255. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the port of Cascade Locks, Oreg., certain lands for municipal purposes;

S. 577. An act extending civil-service retirement to certain postmasters;

S. 607. An act to amend section 40 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended;

S. 753. An act for the relief of the widow and children of Dr. Jo M. Ferguson;

S. 770. An act to authorize the addition to Glacier National Park, Mont., of certain property acquired for the establishment and operation of a fish hatchery, and for other purposes;

S. 1289. An act for the relief of the city of Leavenworth, Kans.;

S. 1445. An act for the relief of Bruno Arena;  
 S. 1618. An act granting an annuity to William F. Pack;  
 S. 1750. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the town of Marmet, W. Va., two tracts of land to be used for municipal purposes;

S. 1810. An act for the relief of the Citizens State Bank of Marianna, Fla.;

S. 1836. An act to promote farm ownership by amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for Government-insured loans to farmers; to encourage sale of farms held by absentee owners to farm tenants; and to enable tenant farmers to become owners of farm homes through long-term low-interest-rate loans on farms; and for other purposes;

S. 1839. An act for the relief of Le Roy Breithaupt;

S. 1936. An act for the relief of Harry W. Robertson;

S. 2031. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow the Silver Star upon Michael J. Quinn;

S. 2083. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Parker McKee, Sr., and Louise McKee;

S. 2152. An act to protect scenic values along the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.;

S. 2157. An act for the relief of George H. Elswald;

S. 2245. An act to prohibit the use of the mails for the solicitation of the procurement of divorces in foreign countries;

S. 2271. An act for the relief of Barnet Warren;

S. 2491. An act for the relief of Edward J. Gebhart;

S. 2562. An act to facilitate certain construction work for the Army, and for other purposes;

S. 2586. An act to authorize the acquisition of additional land for military purposes;

S. 2607. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of Edith Easton and Alma E. Gates;

S. 2624. An act to amend the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 460), as amended, with regard to the limitation of cost upon the construction of buildings in national parks;

S. 2634. An act to reserve to the United States for the Bonneville project a right-of-way across certain Indian lands in the State of Washington, subject to the consent of the individual allottees and the payment of compensation, and for other purposes;

S. 2639. An act relating to the hours of service of persons employed upon the Government-owned Wiota-Fort Peck Railroad in the State of Montana;

S. 2697. An act to facilitate the execution of arrangements for the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities produced in the United States for reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials produced abroad; and

S. J. Res. 107. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to award a gold medal of appropriate design to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 221. An act for the relief of Anthony Coniglio;

S. 431. An act for the relief of Mrs. Quitman Smith;

S. 875. An act for the relief of Andrew J. Crockett and Walter Crockett;

S. 1018. An act to authorize the procurement, without advertising, of certain aircraft parts and instruments or aeronautical accessories, and for other purposes;

S. 1020. An act to authorize the purchase of equipment and supplies for experimental and test purposes;

S. 1021. An act to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who are physically injured in line of duty while performing active duty or engaged in authorized training, and for other purposes;

S. 1109. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to aid the several States in making, or for having made, certain toll

bridges on the system of Federal-aid highways free bridges, and for other purposes," by providing that funds available under such act may be used to match regular and secondary Federal-aid road funds and for other purposes;

S. 1291. An act for the relief of William Carl Laude;

S. 1385. An act for the relief of the Barkman Lumber Co.;

S. 1387. An act for the relief of Ida May Lennon;

S. 1437. An act for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.;

S. 1629. An act for the relief of the Canvas Decoy Co.;

S. 2096. An act to amend section 4a of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended;

S. 2167. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain members or former members of the United States Coast Guard for the value of personal effects lost in the hurricane of September 21, 1938, at several Coast Guard stations on the coasts of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and

S. 2197. An act authorizing Federal participation in the commemoration and observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado.

#### SALE OF SECURITIES IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution (H. Res. 248, Rept. No. 1049), for printing under the rule:

#### House Resolution 248

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 2065, an act to provide for the regulation of the sale of certain securities in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and the regulation of the trust indentures under which the same are issued, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### WORLD WAR VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5452) to provide certain benefits for World War veterans and their dependents, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi calls up the bill, H. R. 5452, with a Senate amendment thereto, and asks unanimous consent that the House concur in the Senate amendment. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 1 of Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, June 28, 1934, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. (a) The surviving widow, child, or children of any deceased person who served in the World War before November 12, 1918, or if the person was serving with the United States military forces in Russia before April 2, 1920, who, while receiving or entitled to receive compensation, pension, or retirement pay for 10 percent disability or more presumptively or directly incurred in or aggravated by service in the World War, dies or has died from a disease or disability not service connected shall, upon filing application and such proofs in the Veterans' Administration as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, be entitled to receive compensation as provided by this act.

"(b) The surviving widow, child, or children of any deceased person who served in the World War before November 12, 1918, or if the person was serving with the United States military forces in Russia before April 2, 1920, and who was honorably discharged after having served 90 days or more (or who, having served less than 90 days, was discharged for disability incurred in the service in line of duty), who dies or has died from a disease or disability not service connected and at the time of death had a disability directly or presumptively incurred in or aggravated by service in the World War for which compensation would be payable at 10 percent or more in degree, shall, upon filing application and such proofs in the Veterans' Administration as the Administrator of Veterans'



Affairs may prescribe, be entitled to receive compensation as provided by this act.

"(c) Payment of compensation under the provisions of this act shall not be made to any widow without child, or a child, whose annual income exceeds \$1,000, or to a widow with a child or children whose annual income exceeds \$2,500. In determining annual income, payments of war-risk term insurance, United States Government life (converted) insurance, and payments under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, ch. 11), and the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, as amended, shall not be considered. Except as provided in section 6 of Public Law No. 304, Seventy-fifth Congress, August 16, 1937 (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 472d), compensation authorized by this act shall not be payable effective prior to the receipt of application therefor in the Veterans' Administration; and in no event shall compensation herein authorized be effective prior to the date of enactment of this act."

"Sec. 2. Section 2 of Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 504), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) The monthly rates of compensation shall be as follows: Widow but no child, \$30; widow with one child, \$38 (with \$4 for each additional child); no widow but one child, \$15; no widow but two children, \$22 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$30 (equally divided) (with \$3 for each additional child; total amount to be equally divided).

"(b) The total compensation payable under this section shall not exceed \$64. Where such benefits would otherwise exceed \$64, the amount of \$64 may be apportioned as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe."

"Sec. 3. Section 4 of Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, June 28, 1934, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 506), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of awarding compensation under the provisions of this act, as amended, service connection of a disability at the date of death, and degree thereof where required, may be determined in any case where a claim has been or is filed by the widow, child, or children of a deceased World War veteran. Proof of disability at the date of death, and degree thereof where required, and evidence as to service connection, may be filed at any time after the date of enactment of this act or the date of death. Evidence required in connection with any claim must be submitted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs."

"Sec. 4. In the administration of laws pertaining to veterans, retired officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, who served honorably during a war period as recognized by the Veterans' Administration, shall be, and are, entitled to hospitalization and domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration facilities on parity with other war veterans and subject to those provisions of paragraph VI (A) of Veterans Regulation No. 6 (c), which provide for reduction of monetary benefits to veterans having neither wife, child, nor dependent parent while being furnished hospital treatment, institutional, or domiciliary care."

"Sec. 5. Effective on the 1st day of the month next following the date of enactment of this act, the rates of death compensation payable under the provisions of existing laws or veterans regulations to a surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father now on the rolls or hereafter to be placed on the rolls as the surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father of any World War veteran who died as the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service in the World War, shall be as follows:

"Widow, age under 50 years, \$38; widow, age 50 years or over, \$45; widow with one child, \$10 additional for such child up to 10 years of age, increased to \$15 from age 10 (with \$8 for each additional child up to 10 years of age, increased to \$13 from age 10) (subject to apportionment regulations); no widow but one child, \$20; no widow but two children, \$33 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$46 (equally divided) (with \$8 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided); dependent mother or father, \$45 (or both) \$25 each. As to the widow, child, or children, the total compensation payable under this section shall not exceed \$83. The amount of compensation herein authorized shall be paid in the event the monthly payment of compensation under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (g) and the monthly payment of yearly renewable term or automatic insurance does not aggregate or exceed the amount of compensation herein authorized."

"As to the surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father on the rolls on the date of enactment of this act, any increased award herein authorized shall be effective from the date of enactment of this act and in all other cases, except as provided in section 6 of Public Law No. 304, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved August 16, 1937, effective dates of awards shall be governed by the provisions of veterans regulations promulgated under Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933."

"Sec. 6. Subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), promulgated under Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) If the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or the loss of the use of only one foot, or one hand, or one eye, the rate of pension provided

in part I, paragraph II (a) to (j), shall be increased by \$35 per month."

"Sec. 7. On and after the date of enactment of this act, the rate of interest charged on any loan secured by a lien on United States Government life (converted) insurance shall not exceed 5 percent per annum."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Mississippi why he believes we should not send this bill to conference? Many of the extremely helpful provisions of the House bill have been stricken out by the Senate, which I consider most deplorable, and I should like very much to know why the gentleman feels that the Senate amendment should be agreed to at this time. I should also like to know from the gentleman when the Congress is going to adjourn. If we are to be here all summer, we certainly will have time to send this bill to conference, and there will be no danger of not passing it over a Presidential veto. Personally, I feel we should stay in session all summer for many reasons.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I shall answer as many of the questions the gentleman from Massachusetts has asked as I can. As to when Congress will adjourn, I am entirely unable to state.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman asked the leaders?

Mr. RANKIN. I have not consulted the leaders as to when Congress will adjourn, because I have found in my years of service here that a guess on the part of the leaders is not worth much more than a guess on the part of the average Member at this stage of the game, so I think they would not know when we are going to adjourn any more than any one of the rest of us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman will permit an interruption, we have another matter that might take some minutes, and if this matter is going to consume some time, the Chair thinks it would be advisable to defer it for a while. The Chair will put the question. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement with reference to this adjournment, but I shall extend in the RECORD a statement showing just the changes that have been made, if it is desired.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I think the gentleman should tell the House what changes the Senate has made. We are all interested in it.

Mr. RANKIN. Very well. In the first place, in the House bill we provided certain benefits for veterans who have service-connected disabilities of less than 10 percent, and also provided for taking care of their widows and orphans.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is the House provision?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. The Senate struck out a part of that provision as it applied to veterans, but did not strike out the provision with reference to taking care of the widows and orphans of these men. So really we gained a large portion of the objective in that respect. We also provided for taking care of certain dependent parents. That was taken out. But since Congress is still in session and will be in session again in January, we thought it would be best to concur in the Senate amendments, and take those provisions up later.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Why is not the suggestion of the lady from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] a good one, that you send it to conference now?

Mr. RANKIN. To be frank with you, I discussed this matter with Members at the other end of the Capitol, and I doubt if we could get any changes made if we went to conference, and the Congress might adjourn and leave the bill hanging in conference. I would like to get it passed to the other end of the Avenue as soon as possible.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not think Congress would adjourn and leave such an important piece of legislation as that hanging in the air?

Mr. RANKIN. They have done so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will not object, under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, because at least we can surely secure some greatly needed legislation if we accept the conference report.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I will object. We have plenty of time to send the bill to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. RANKIN. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk H. R. 2296 and agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the gentleman let that go over for the time being.

Mr. RANKIN. Very well, Mr. Speaker.

BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO RIVER NEAR SHAWNEETOWN, GALLATIN COUNTY, ILL.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4499) authorizing the county of Gallatin, State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill and the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 16, strike out "reasonable interest and", and insert "interest at a rate of not to exceed 5 percent and reasonable."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois just what the change is?

Mr. PARSONS. The change made in the Senate was that a limitation was put upon the interest that the bonds might bear. The Senate put on a limitation of 5 percent. The House bill contained "reasonable interest."

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARSONS. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under reservation of objection, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose. A unanimous-consent request is pending.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PARSONS]?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not recognize any other Member to call up any bill until he recognizes the gentleman from Virginia to call up a resolution. The Chair will recognize Members for unanimous-consent requests that will not take any time.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by William T. Faulkner in reference to the Binderup-Voorhis monetary-control bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, the same request, and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a letter from the Governor of New Jersey to the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### DIVISION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 249), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

##### House Resolution 249

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 685, an act to create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 250), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

##### House Resolution 250

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of S. 281, an act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I make the same request, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a part of a report of minority views on pending legislation, and also to quote from the hearings before the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include excerpts from a letter to Secretary Hull.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.



## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after disposition of the usual legislative matters and business on the Speaker's desk, I may be allowed to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an editorial from the Fresno Bee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a letter recently received relative to exports to the United Kingdom.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein three brief editorials from the Cincinnati Times Star of July 4, 1939.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by including a statement on the Interparliamentary Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from C. M. Jansky, of Madison, Wis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Roger W. Babson appearing in the Washington Post of July 10, 1939.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Bankruptcy of the Committee on the Judiciary may sit during the sessions of the House today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may have 20 minutes in which to address the House on Thursday next after the disposition of the legislative business for the day and other special orders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD].

The Speaker pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.  
There was no objection.

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The Speaker pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.  
There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I have just submitted a resolution to investigate certain phases of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In submitting this resolution for a special committee to investigate the political or other activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration I am impelled to this action by the publication of evidence showing that in some instances county agents have been engaged in extra-official activities, such as membership campaigns for specific farm organizations.

The Daily News, published in Washington, D. C., disclosed that in Perry County, Ala., a county farm agent through whose office some \$254,000 in benefit payments is currently being distributed had mailed to the farmers in his county, in franked envelopes of the United States Agricultural Department, letters pointing out that since 1933 a total of \$1,523,780 in Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments had been distributed in Perry County, and adding:

There is only one way to continue to receive these payments; it is through membership in an organization which is strong enough to tell Congress what you want.

There followed in this letter aggressive and pointed suggestions that each of those receiving farm benefits join a particular farm organization.

There can be but one meaning attached to the paragraph I have just quoted from this letter, and that is to build up a pressure group by means of funds voted by this Congress for the benefit of the farmers, a pressure group sufficiently strong to bring additional pressure to bear on this Congress to exact still further funds.

Not only was this done in Perry County, Ala., but it later developed that a similar letter was sent out, also in franked envelopes of the United States Department of Agriculture, by a county agent in Mississippi, pointedly suggesting to agricultural beneficiaries the desirability of their joining a specifically named farm organization.

Although reprimand was promised by the officials of the Agriculture Department, it was pointed out by the Secretary of Agriculture that he had no power to hire or dismiss these county agents, and comparatively little interest has been shown in these disclosures beyond the statement that the officials superior to the Alabama county agent were sure that these agents would not repeat the offense.

We are without any information, Mr. Speaker, as to whether or not the use of franked envelopes for this purpose was penalized, although the Post Office Department was reported as saying that the county agent involved would have to pay the postage for these letters. Whether the county agent did so pay, or whether, if 3-cent postage was paid, it was paid out of his own pocket or out of Government-State funds, is also undisclosed.

These two are not the only instances of activities within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which indicate dangerous extra-official activities being carried on with Government funds.

In a form—which I am told is very difficult to secure—there is disclosed another angle of this situation.

The form I refer to is entitled "Form RR 13, Field Copy. Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. Farm Management Plan." On page 12 of that application is a paragraph in which the recipient agrees not to waive his rights or in any other manner give title to any livestock, tool, or any other properties furnished, rented, sold, or leased to him by the Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. After the usual provisions in the paragraph to protect the property covered by the mortgage, there occurs this final sentence:

I agree that at any time prior to the final liquidation of my loan from the Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to do nothing that is in opposition to the A. A. A. program.

[Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, it is reasonable to presume that these specific instances are merely indicative of what may be a widespread

condition and activity. To remedy these isolated instances is merely to treat symptoms—symptoms of a condition wholly dangerous to free government, to personal liberty, and to the proper disposition of the taxpayers' money appropriated by this Congress for specific purposes.

I am convinced that this whole situation requires, in the public interest, a thorough and unprejudiced investigation not only in order that Congress may be advised how extensive such extra-official or political activities are and how long they have been going on, but also in order that Congress may in the most intelligent and efficient way possible adopt such remedial measures as may be found wise and necessary in the premise.

#### PERMISSION TO FILE MINORITY VIEWS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I and other members of the Committee on Military Affairs may be permitted to file minority views on the bill (H. R. 4723) to correct the military record of Oberlin M. Carter, formerly captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to show that the judgment of court martial in his case is unlawful and invalid.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it. Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Is it the purpose of the Chair to recognize Members to address the House for 1 minute upon our return from the Senate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes; that is correct.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech on the John Ericson Memorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the gentleman's request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana asked unanimous consent to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SABATH. Are they his own remarks?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must take the word of Members, and that is what the gentleman asks.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to object to anything the gentleman may wish to put in as his own remarks, but I have it on good authority that he is cluttering up the RECORD with things that have been furnished to him and are being furnished to him by others; things that are unfit and unjustified to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND].

#### THE LATE HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is my painful duty to inform the House of the death on July 7, 1939, at Rapidan Camp, Va., of the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt.

From March 4, 1893, until his resignation, effective January 30, 1906, to assume his duties as Governor of Virginia, to which he had been elected in November 1905, Secretary Swanson was a distinguished Member of this House, and occupied a leading place in its councils. He served as Governor of Virginia from the beginning of his term in February 1906 until the expiration of that term in 1910.

Under the Constitution of Virginia, the Governor cannot succeed himself; but soon after his term expired, the death of Virginia's senior Senator, Hon. John W. Daniel, of Lynch-

burg, Va., left a vacancy and Mr. Swanson was appointed on August 1, 1910, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Daniel, which expired March 3, 1911. He was again appointed February 28, 1911, and subsequently elected to succeed Senator Daniel.

Senator Swanson served in the Senate of the United States until March 4, 1933.

From December 6, 1910, to March 4, 1933, Senator Swanson served in the Senate, and from March 4, 1933, until his death he served as Secretary of the Navy.

For 46 years and 4 months, with but slight intermission, Secretary Swanson was in public life. No man in public life was more beloved than he. His State felt for him a devotion it is impossible to express. His intelligence, zeal, fidelity, devotion, cordiality, and charm endeared him to every citizen of the Commonwealth until his name was a household word, and he was always welcome as a personal friend at every public gathering, in every home, and at every fireside.

The Nation learned to love him as did his native State, and the news that he has passed away causes universal and inexpressible grief.

As Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Swanson brought to the performance of his duties expert knowledge gathered from his service in the Senate, an intimate acquaintance with those with whom he was called to work, an intense patriotism based upon an unfaltering conviction that the safety of the Nation rested primarily in the Navy, and a sincere love of peace for the United States which he believed could be best assured by a strong navy. A summary of that service will appear in the RECORD later.

The Nation and Virginia have lost an illustrious patriot, a zealous, devoted, and efficient servant, and a statesman of the first order.

Secretary Swanson's life was filled with great service for his State and Nation, and he will ever rank as one of the ablest of the Secretaries of the Navy the Nation has ever had, and one of the most useful Senators who has ever represented the State of Virginia in the Halls of Congress.

Every member of the Virginia delegation feels a personal loss. I mourn the passing of a devoted personal friend.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, and pending that I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DREWRY].

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, the House has just received the sad announcement of the passing of a former able, distinguished, and beloved Member of this body, Hon. Claude A. Swanson. I appreciate your willingness to halt long enough in your daily labor to permit me to take this occasion to briefly refer to his labors in behalf of his country.

Starting his career as a farmer boy in his native State, Virginia, he rose successively, by hard work and ability, to become a Member of the House of Representatives, Governor of Virginia, a Member of the Senate of the United States, and Secretary of the Navy—12 years as a Member of this body, one term of 4 years as Governor of Virginia, 23 years in the United States Senate, and 6 years as Secretary of the United States Navy. He entered the House at the age of 31 and he lived to be 77—46 years in the service of his State and Nation.

Not many men in the history of our country have had such a long continuous period of service and few men can point to a record of greater constructive achievement. In his first term in the House he became a member of the Ways and Means Committee and was one of the leaders of his party. As Governor of Virginia, his foresight, good judgment, and ability pushed forward the development of the State in a remarkable series of financial, educational, and social progressive measures. As Senator his work and long experience gave him a prominent place in the shaping of legislative policies for which he is still remembered. It seems rather strange, however, that in all his legislative activities this farmer boy, born in the rolling hills of the Piedmont section, far from the sea, should have as his great desire the upbuilding of the United States Navy. Some hereditary influence, probably, which caused him to bend his energies to the greater development of the Naval Establishment. His



long activity in the Senate in behalf of the Navy and his work as Secretary of the Navy, if he had done nothing else in life, would have memorialized him as a great American. Today when the troubled waters of the world presage a storm, the Nation is in a position of greater security because the Navy—the first line of defense—is ready for any eventuality. For his service to his country the people of the Nation honor him; for his unswerving integrity in his public trusts they admire and respect him; for his great-heartedness and many acts of loving kindness to his fellow beings he is beloved. We, who knew Claude Swanson, loved him, and we know that the world is better for his having lived in it. He has gone, but we feel that what may seem to us to be but sad funeral tapers are in reality "heaven's distant lamps."

Sophocles said:

There is an ancient saying, famous among men, that thou shouldst not judge fully a man's life before he dieth, whether it should be called blest or wretched.

He is dead. The people of his country have read the scroll of his life as it unrolled before them. It is their verdict that the life of Claude Swanson should be called "blest." In that verdict, as the Nation goes on to its destiny, those who come after us will the more agree and his name will be recorded on the Nation's tablets along with other great Virginians who have helped to make this country blessed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 246

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Claude A. Swanson, late the Secretary of the Navy, and formerly a Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia.

*Resolved*, That a committee of 16 Members be appointed on the part of the House to join with the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral the following Members of the House: Mr. BLAND, Mr. DREWRY, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. BURCH, Mr. FLANNAGAN, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. VINSON of Georgia, Mr. SCHUETZ, Mr. SUTPHIN, Mr. SHANNON, Mr. MAAS, Mr. CHURCH, and Mr. MOTT.

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 247

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives accepts the invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral services of the late Hon. Claude A. Swanson to be held in the Senate Chamber Monday, July 10, 1939, at 1 o'clock p. m., and that the committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to attend the funeral shall act in conjunction with the committee of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will stand in recess until 12:45 p. m., and then the Members will proceed to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Do I understand the District of Columbia calendar will be called following the funeral services in the Senate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

The House will stand in recess until 12:45 p. m., at which time the Members will proceed to the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 12:45 p. m.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore at 12:45 p. m.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to resolution previously adopted, the Chair will take his place at the head of the column, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the committee, and proceed to the Senate Chamber.

Thereupon the Members of the House, preceded by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAYBURN], proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

At 1:36 p. m. the Members of the House returned to their Chamber and were called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAYBURN].

#### FELICITATIONS FROM THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF CHILE

The Chair laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

SANTIAGO, July 4, 1939.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of North America, Washington, D. C.:

The Chamber of Deputies of Chile, on the anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of North America, resolved to send salutations to the House of Representatives of that country and hope for the rapprochement and solidarity of the countries of the American continent. In transmitting this message I beg to express my sincere wishes for your personal happiness.

GREGORIO AMUNATEGUI, Speaker.  
JUAN VILLAMIL, Clerk.

#### THE LATE GEN. EDWARD L. LOGAN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House briefly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House of Representatives have just joined with the Members of the United States Senate in attending the funeral services and in paying our respect to a great American, one of our outstanding statesmen and citizens, the late Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Claude A. Swanson.

Today, in the city of Boston, another great American, Gen. Edward L. Logan, has been laid to rest. His death is a great loss to the Nation and the Commonwealth that he so loved and served, as well as to his family and to his many friends and admirers. To me his death is a personal loss.

General Logan was a courageous soldier, an outstanding legislator, and a brilliant and kind jurist.

As a soldier, as a young man he served with honor and distinction in the Spanish-American War with the famous Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, serving under the leadership of his late father, Gen. Lawrence J. Logan, who was also a famous soldier and an outstanding citizen.

At the time of his enlistment for service in the Spanish-American War he was a student at Harvard College, returning to Harvard College to complete his law studies upon the termination of the Spanish-American War.

In 1916 General Logan commanded the old Ninth Massachusetts Regiment on the Mexican Border, and when the United States entered the World War he became the first colonel of the famous One Hundred and First Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-sixth Division—Yankee Division—serving in the campaign of the Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, receiving the Silver Star citation and other citations for his brilliant and gallant leadership. He was one of the outstanding soldiers and officers of the World War.

Upon the reorganization of the Massachusetts National Guard in 1920 he was again made colonel of the One Hundred and First Infantry Regiment and was later appointed by the late President Calvin Coolidge—then Governor of Massachusetts—as brigadier general of the Fifty-first Infantry Brigade. Two years later he was commissioned a major general.

On March 21, 1928, after having had 31 years' service in the National Guard of Massachusetts, General Logan was retired with the rank of lieutenant general, the first man in

the National Guard history to hold that high rank. At that time, upon his retirement with the rank of lieutenant general, he declined, with his usual modesty, the rank of a full general.

Everyone who served with and under General Logan entertain for him the greatest feeling of confidence, of respect, and of devotion. Always exacting discipline and devotion to duty from his men, he received their unreserved cooperation because those who served under him knew he would always see that they "got a square deal." Fighting for the welfare of his men was a pleasure to General Logan which some of the Regular Army officers did not like but which received for General Logan the support, the approval, and the commendation of the American public. When General Logan was recommended for gallantry, his answer was "the real credit is due to the men who served under me."

In 1899, while a student at Harvard Law School, General Logan was elected to the legislative body of the city of Boston, and was reelected in 1900. In 1901 and 1902 he served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He then retired from politics to practice law, but in 1905 he was again urged to reenter politics, which he did, resulting in an overwhelming election to the Massachusetts State Senate, in which body he served during a part of 1906. During that year a vacancy occurred, by death, in the Governor's Executive Council, and General Logan was elected by his colleagues of the Massachusetts Senate to fill that vacancy.

In his elective positions, General Logan performed his duties in an outstanding manner.

In 1907 he was appointed associate justice of the South Boston municipal court, and 7 years later he was named presiding justice of the same court by Gov. David I. Walsh, now United States Senator, serving in that important position until the time of his death.

General Logan loved the people of South Boston, his judicial district, in which he was born and which he served so faithfully as a legislator and as a jurist, refusing other judicial appointments and to aspire, as urged frequently, to become a candidate for high public office, due to his belief, which he often expressed to me, that he "could render greater public service in the position of presiding judge of the South Boston municipal court than in any other position."

His career as a jurist is outstanding in his humane consideration of the problems of those who came before him to have the facts of their cases judged and determined.

On May 7, 1919, General Logan was mustered out of active World War service. Shortly thereafter he took a leading part in the organization of the American Legion, and at the first Massachusetts State convention, he was the unanimous choice for the first commander of the Massachusetts department. His interest in Legion and veteran affairs ceased only with his death.

In 1923 he was elected president of the National Guard Association of the United States.

In addition to his active military, legislative, and judicial career, General Logan gave untiringly of his capacity and time to other public activities, serving upon many unpaid commissions, and at the time of his death he was serving upon an unpaid commission, created by the Massachusetts Legislature, to study the solution of the street-railway problem of the city of Boston. In addition, he always responded for service in charitable and other fields of private and public activity, to relieve human suffering and distress.

His life has been a remarkable one. It is an example for all Americans to follow. In time of war and in time of peace, he was always at the beck and call of his country and his Commonwealth.

One of the Boston newspapers recently summarized his great career in a few words:

Lieutenant General Logan, in addition to being one of the great soldiers of the World War as commander of the One Hundred and First Regiment of the Yankee Division, was also possessor of a record of public service unsurpassed in Boston and the State.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. General Logan was admired and beloved by everyone in the State of Massachusetts and by those all over the country who knew him during the World War. He was a very fine, brilliant soldier, as well as an able jurist. No one could have had a better friend.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts. I know the late General Logan entertained the finest feeling and friendship for the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Lt. Gen. Edward L. Logan, wartime colonel of the One Hundred and First Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has lost a great soldier, an able jurist, and a splendid citizen.

His military record was most outstanding. He was the son of a famous soldier; his father, Gen. Laurence J. Logan, having been colonel of the "Fighting Ninth," which later became the One Hundred and First Infantry. While a student at Harvard University, the son left his studies temporarily to serve with his father's regiment in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of this service as sergeant major November 26, 1898. He returned to the regiment in 1901 as a second lieutenant and received promotions to first lieutenant, captain, and major, until he was placed in command as colonel while in the Mexican border service in 1916.

When war with Germany was declared by the United States he became colonel of the One Hundred and First Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division, and saw active front-line service in the Champagne-Marne defensive, the Chateau-Thierry offensive, the Toul sector, the St. Mihiel offensive, and the Battle of the Argonne. For gallantry in action he was awarded a Silver Star citation on July 25, 1918. After the war the Massachusetts National Guard was reorganized and he again became colonel of the One Hundred and First Infantry. Later he was commissioned brigadier general of the Fifty-first Infantry Brigade, and was promoted to major general in command of the Twenty-sixth Division, Massachusetts National Guard. He was retired on March 21, 1928, with the rank of lieutenant general.

To his men he was always "Colonel Eddie." He was the sort of commanding officer who had the full loyalty and devotion of those serving under him. The greater portion of his regiment during the World War came from Boston and the surrounding towns and was made up of men whom he had seen grow up from childhood. Their comfort and their safety was his personal interest. The late "Billy" Connery served under him, as did our colleague, LAWRENCE J. CONNERY. They have told me of the great human qualities General Logan had, qualities which created a personal bond between him and his men.

The city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had good reason to be proud of him. He was an outstanding citizen, not only in military life but in his civil duties. As a presiding judge of a district court for 25 years he became noted for his fairness and justice in dealing with delinquents. He brought to the bench the same interest and concern which he felt for his men in military life.

Many honors were showered upon him, but he always remained the good friend and loyal comrade which had made him so loved and respected by those with whom he served on the battlefields of France. All who knew him feel sad over his passing. Massachusetts will miss him greatly. To his widow and family goes the deep sympathy of all his friends.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO RIVER NEAR SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4499) authorizing the county of Gallatin, State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Shawneetown,



Gallatin County, Ill., with Senate amendment thereto, and to concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 16, strike out "reasonable interest and" and insert "interest at a rate of not to exceed 5 percent and reasonable."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PARSONS]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]?

There was no objection.

#### NEW DEAL ADMINISTRATOR SEEKS TO DESTROY OR CONTROL WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS OF THIS COUNTRY

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to call attention to a ruling that has been made by the Wage and Hour Division of the Federal Government. In an attempt of the New Deal to secure control of or to destroy the free press in this country, the Wage-Hour Administrator has issued a ruling which takes away the exemption from more than 8,000 weekly country newspapers that were exempted in the wage-hour law passed by the Congress last year.

The Wage-Hour Administrator has ruled that if any of these small weekly country newspapers with a circulation of 3,000 or less engage in job printing, a part of which may go into interstate commerce, the exemption will not apply. This means that every weekly newspaper in the country, numbering from eight to ten thousand, will lose their exemption under this ruling.

It is an outrage that we have an administration in Washington seeking to destroy the press and seeking to set aside the intent of Congress, which definitely had in mind complete exemption for all country weekly newspapers in this class, in every respect. Something should be done about it by this Congress in the way of amending the wage and hour law to take away the authority of the Administrator to destroy the rights of the American people. [Applause.]

This ruling of the Wage and Hour Administrator comes without notice or hearing. For him to deliberately set aside a clear and definite legislative intent on the part of Congress may be plainly termed as a bureaucratic "steal" of the rawest character.

Congress clearly intended, and so stated in the law, that weekly newspapers having a circulation of less than 3,000 subscribers were to be exempt from the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act. Members of Congress realized the low and limited income of country-weekly newspapers and therefore provided the exemption for the weekly newspaper plant as a complete printing unit, so that this type of American free press might continue in its historic function of building a better America for the preservation of our traditional democracy.

If the Wage and Hour Administrator does not rescind his ruling, a large percentage of the country-weekly press will be forced out of business because of inability to meet the additional financial obligations. The inevitable result will be closing down of printing plants, throwing thousands of faithful employees out of work and the taking away from hundreds of small American cities and villages their community builder—the country-weekly newspaper.

Does Administrator Andrews intend to "crack down" on all country-weekly newspapers? They are all in the same class—getting out a weekly paper and doing job printing. Or does he intend to only punish and penalize the weekly newspapers which are now opposed to the policies of the New Deal? Can it be possible that he now wants to use his arbitrary authority by making an illegal and unfounded ruling in order to whip eight or ten thousand weekly newspapers into line for future

political purposes? Does he intend, by his ruling, to control or destroy the country press? His agents are now "cracking down" on a small weekly newspaper in Minnesota. Will you be the next, Mr. Editor?

Interpretations of laws should be made according to the intent of Congress and not according to the ideas of a Washington bureaucrat whose sole aim may be to secure more power.

The ruling of the Administrator as to country weeklies should be rescinded immediately; and if this is not done, Congress should act at once to take away from him all discretionary power to make interpretations of any law placed under his jurisdiction.

It is not my purpose at this time to argue the merits of the wage and hour law or any other social or economic act. I do, however, feel it my duty to call to the attention of Congress the attempt now being made by the Administrator to control or destroy the weekly press of this country by bureaucratic ruling contrary to the intent of Congress. [Applause.]

#### AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5407) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and without objection, appoints the following conferees: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. McLAUGHLIN, and Mr. MICHENER.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on the front page of a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor there appears an article written from Llanelly, Wales, which shows that the youth of that little country agree with the youth of our great country in their opposition to war. Just recently 5,000 of them from all parts of their country assembled in their annual Eisteddfod to engage in literary, musical, and kindred cultural contests. At the close of their 3-day session they broadcast the following message to the youth of the world:

This is Wales calling! The boys and girls of Wales are calling the boys and girls of all the world!

We rejoice to think that, above the tumult, on this one day of the year, we can greet each other as members of one great family, the family of the nations of the future.

The world is full of suffering, cruelty, and strife, and we are told civilization may perish. Let us tell the world that civilization shall not perish.

More than ever the world needs what we alone can give—the confidence and comradeship of youth.

May we then, on this good-will day, dedicate ourselves afresh to the services of our fellows in ever-widening circles, to the services of our home, of our neighborhood, of our country, so that our country may better serve the world to which we all belong?

So shall we, millions of us, grow up to be the friends of all and the enemies of none.

[Applause.]

#### THE LATE NEWTON W. GILBERT

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, Indiana—mother of authors, patriots, and statesmen—has taken unto her fertile soil another distinguished Hoosier, the Honorable Newton W. Gil-

bert, former Member of Congress from the old Twelfth Indiana District and one time acting Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

As Congressman from the district in northeastern Indiana which Mr. Gilbert so ably represented some 25 years ago, I rise to recount in my humble way and in a few words something of the life and service of this beloved Hoosier.

Mr. Gilbert departed this life in Orange, Calif., on July 5, 1939, at the age of 77 years, leaving behind him a host of friends and political acquaintances. He was tenderly laid to rest today in Angola, Ind., scene of his earlier political triumphs.

Newton W. Gilbert was an adopted son of Indiana. He was born in Worthington, Ohio, attended my alma mater, the Ohio State University, and began the practice of law in 1895 and in 1896 was elected to the Indiana State Senate, where he served for 4 years. Two years later he won appointment as Steuben County surveyor.

In 1904 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket headed by the late Winfield T. Durbin. He was elected in the second McKinley triumph and was second ranking officer of the State until 1905.

In 1904 he was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress from the Twelfth Indiana District in the heart of the lumberlost country, which since has become the Fourth District. He served in this august body until 1906, when he resigned to become judge of the Court of First Instance in Manila, P. I.

From 1906 until 1913 Mr. Gilbert remained in the Philippines, serving at various times as a member of the Philippine Commission, secretary of public instruction, and president of the board of regents of Philippine University.

In 1909 he began a term as Vice Governor of the Philippines, and in 1912 and 1913 he was Acting Governor General of the islands.

After turning over the executive functions to his successor, Governor Gilbert took three trips around the world, and in 1916 he established himself in the practice of law in New York City.

Such was the remarkable career of this man who became Steuben County's most distinguished political figure and who brought honor and glory to the great Hoosier State.

Distinguished by devotion to duty, mastery of details, a friendly manner, and the respect in which he was held by political friend and foe alike, Newton W. Gilbert belongs to that company of outstanding Hoosiers who have risen to posts of prestige and power.

Mr. Speaker, it can well be said of him that he was a—

Statesman, yet a friend of truth. Of soul sincere,  
In action faithful, and in honor clear;  
Who broke no promise, served no private ends.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the close of the legislative program of today I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a very brief editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made with reference to the late General Logan, of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.  
Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I was present on the day the present occupant of the chair made a certain request, and we adopted tentatively a rule with regard to extending remarks in the Record. I have received a good many requests to explain this rule, but I am not able to explain definitely just what we did at that time. Would it be appropriate for the Chair to give me at this time a brief explanation of that rule? I may say specifically that I hold in my hand a brief article that I should like to start to read after getting permission to address the House for 1 minute, but I am not sure that it would be appropriate to do so. If it is not appropriate, of course, I shall wish to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Record of June 10, at pages 6949 and 6950 covers this matter fully. I believe the conclusion reached by all on that day was approximately this, that if 1-minute speeches are made before the legislative program of the day is taken up, and permission is given to revise and extend those remarks, such speeches are to go in the Appendix of the Record. However, if during the consideration of a bill a Member should speak for 1 minute or 5 minutes, and if his extension of remarks is germane to the matter under consideration his remarks would go in the Record at that point.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Further, my understanding is that if a Member should receive permission to extend remarks made during the consideration of a bill and the remarks so extended were not germane, it would not be proper for him to extend his remarks at that point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct, and that was the conclusion that I believe was reached by all in the colloquy we had on June 10.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I believe such a rule is entirely proper.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record with reference to legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Commissioner from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

#### ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE WITH PAY TO SUBSTITUTES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5479) granting annual and sick leave with pay to substitutes in the Postal Service, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

After line 10, insert:

"Sec. 2. No substitute shall be entitled to sick leave for an illness or disability incurred while such substitute is not on active duty or on annual leave."

After line 10, insert:

"Sec. 3. In no event shall a substitute employee be granted more than 15 days' annual and 10 days' sick leave allowed by existing law to regular employees."

After line 10, insert:

"Sec. 4. No substitute shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until he has served 2,448 hours."

Line 11, strike out "2" and insert "5."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this is a bill that is



supposed to take care of a worthy group of employees who have been rather neglected in the past.

Mr. ROMJUE. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How do these Senate amendments affect the legislation?

Mr. ROMJUE. The first two Senate amendments are merely clarifying amendments. I believe the bill really covered those matters before. However, the last amendment requires the substitute to work a full year before being entitled to this benefit in the way of sick leave.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SWEENEY. May I say to the gentleman that the bill came out of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads by a unanimous vote. These amendments strengthen the bill. Most of the great postal organizations want this correction made because a large group of men who have been working for years have been deprived of annual and sick leave. To obtain the benefits under this bill these men have to qualify and put in 2,448 hours.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is a progressive step for a group of postal employees?

Mr. SWEENEY. This is a progressive move for those employees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and the legislative program of the day, I may address the House for 20 minutes on next Thursday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is District of Columbia day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

#### REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 1575) to provide that the annual registration of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia shall be for the period from April 1 in each year to March 31 in the succeeding year, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That paragraph (c) of section 2 of title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Every registration made under this title shall expire at midnight on the last day of the registration year for which the registration was made, unless the time be extended by the Commissioners. Any such registration may be renewed for the ensuing registration year upon application made by the owner during the months of February and March, and upon payment of the fees required by law. During the month of March it shall be lawful to operate a motor vehicle registered for the ensuing registration year. For the purposes of this title, a registration year shall be deemed to begin on April 1 and end on March 31: *Provided*, That motor vehicles that may have been registered for the period ending February 29, 1940, shall be deemed to be registered for the registration year ending March 31, 1940."

Sec. 2. Paragraph (c) of section 3 of such title, as amended, is amended by striking out "September" and inserting in lieu thereof "October."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: On page 1, after the word "vehicles" in line 1 of the title, insert the following: "and the annual licensing of certain public vehicles."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the amendment would make the license period of public vehicles conform with the registration period that is proposed, and I may say in this connection that the measure changes the date for registration of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia from March 1 to April 1, so that it will conform with the laws in effect in the adjoining States and avoid a certain amount of confusion.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. CARTER. At what time does this measure become effective?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Next year.

Mr. CARTER. Does it become effective on the first of the year or on the first of April? What are you going to do with respect to the period from the first of the year to the first of April?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Does the gentleman mean from the 1st of March to the 1st of April?

Mr. CARTER. Does it provide for a year from the first of April to the last of March?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right.

Mr. CARTER. I am wondering what the people of the District who own automobiles are going to do in January of next year.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The month is March, and not January, I may say. And the automobiles now registered shall be deemed to be registered for the year ending March 31, 1940.

Mr. CARTER. Their present licenses expire in January, do they not?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; on March 1.

Mr. CARTER. Just what does this bill do?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It extends it from March to April to coincide with the practice in the adjoining States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: Page 2, line 11, after section 2, insert the following:

"Sec. 3. That subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 31 and paragraph 33 of an act entitled 'An act to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1932, are amended to read as follows:

"(c) Owners of passenger vehicles for hire having a seating capacity of eight passengers or more, in addition to the driver or operator, other than those licensed in the preceding subparagraph, shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum for each vehicle used. No such vehicle shall be operated unless there shall be conspicuously displayed therein a license issued under the terms of this subparagraph. Licenses issued under this subparagraph shall date from April 1 of each year, but may be issued on or after March 15 of such year: *Provided, however*, That all licenses issued for a period prior to April 1, 1940, shall expire on March 31, 1940, and the license fee therefor shall be prorated accordingly.

"(d) Owners of passenger vehicles for hire, whether operated from a private establishment or from public space, other than those licensed in the two preceding subparagraphs, shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum for each such vehicle used in the conduct of their business. Stands for such vehicles upon public space, adjacent to hotels or otherwise, may be established in the manner provided in section 6 (e) of the act entitled "An act to amend the acts approved March 3, 1925, and July 3, 1926, known as the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, and so forth." The Public Utilities Commission is hereby authorized to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct, control, and regulation of all vehicles described in this and the preceding subparagraphs and paragraph 33 hereof. Licenses issued under this subparagraph shall date from April 1 of each year, but may be issued on or after March 15 of such year: *Provided, however*, That all licenses issued for a period prior to April 1, 1940, shall expire on March 31, 1940, and the license fee therefor shall be prorated accordingly.

"Par. 33. Owners of vehicles for hire used in hauling goods, wares, or merchandise, and operating from public space, shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum for each vehicle. Stands for such vehicles upon public space may be established in the manner provided in section 6 (e) of the act entitled "An act to amend the acts approved March 3, 1925, and July 3, 1926, known as the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, and so forth." Licenses issued under this subparagraph shall date from April 1 of each year, but may be issued on or after March 15 of such year: *Provided, however*, That all licenses issued for a period prior to April 1, 1940, shall expire on March 31, 1940, and the license fee therefor shall be prorated accordingly.

"Sec. 4. That an act entitled 'An act to amend paragraphs 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An act to amend section 7 of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes,' approved July 1, 1902, and for other purposes,' approved July 1, 1932' (Public, No. 24, 76th Cong.), approved April 5, 1939, is hereby repealed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5238) to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia calls up the bill H. R. 5238 and asks unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 121]

Austin	Fay	Maloney	Seeger
Barton	Ferguson	Martin, Ill.	Shafer, Mich.
Bender	Fitzpatrick	Mason	Simpson
Bland	Flannagan	May	Smith, Conn.
Bolton	Gamble	Mitchell	Smith, Ill.
Brewster	Gifford	Monkiewicz	Smith, Maine
Buckley, N. Y.	Grant, Ala.	Mott	Smith, Ohio
Burch	Gross	Murdock, Utah	Smith, Va.
Burdick	Harness	Myers	Snyder
Cartwright	Hartley	Norton	Somers, N. Y.
Casey, Mass.	Hoffman	O'Brien	Stearns, N. H.
Celler	Holmes	O'Connor	Sullivan
Cluett	Johnson, Ind.	Oliver	Sumners, Tex.
Connery	Keller	O'Neal	Sutphin
Corbett	Kelly	O'Toole	Thomas, N. J.
Crowther	Kennedy, Martin	Pierce, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Culkin	Kennedy, Michael	Rabaut	Wadsworth
Curley	Keogh	Rich	Wheat
Darden	Kirwan	Risk	White, Ohio
Dies	McGranery	Robertson	Wigglesworth
Dingell	McKeough	Robinson, Utah	Williams, Del.
Durham	McMillan, Thos. S.	Routzohn	Wolfenden, Pa.
Eaton, Calif.	McReynolds	Sacks	Youngdahl
Eaton, N. J.	Maas	Satterfield	
Evans	Maclejewski	Schuetz	
Faddis	Magnuson	Scrugham	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and twenty-five Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5238) to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia. Pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be limited to 30 minutes, 15 minutes on a side, one-half to be controlled by myself and one-half by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5238. Pending that, he asks unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 30 minutes, 15 minutes on a side, one half to be controlled by himself and the other half by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. In there objection?

Mr. LANHAM. I object.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from West Virginia

that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5238.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 101, nays 207, not voting 121, as follows:

#### [Roll No. 122]

##### YEAS—101

Allen, Ill.	Cooley	Houston	Reed, Ill.
Arnold	Courtney	Hunter	Rees, Kans.
Barden	Cox	Izac	Rogers, Okla.
Barnes	Creal	Jarman	Romjue
Bates, Ky.	Cummings	Johnson, W. Va.	Sasscer
Bates, Mass.	Delaney	Kitchens	Schulte
Beam	Dempsey	Leavy	Schwert
Bell	Dirksen	Lemke	Shannon
Boland	Doxey	Lesinski	Smith, Wash.
Boykin	Duncan	Lewis, Colo.	Smith, W. Va.
Brooks	Dunn	Ludlow	Snyder
Brown, Ga.	Eberharter	McAndrews	Spence
Buckler, Minn.	Edmiston	McCormack	Stearns, N. H.
Burdick	Ferguson	McGehee	Tenerowicz
Burgin	Flaherty	Martin, Colo.	Terry
Byrns, Tenn.	Flannery	Massingale	Treadway
Cannon, Fla.	Fries	Nelson	Vincent, Ky.
Cannon, Mo.	Fulmer	Nichols	Wallgren
Carlson	Gibbs	O'Day	Weaver
Clark	Gregory	Pace	Welch
Clason	Guyer, Kans.	Parsons	Williams, Mo.
Clevenger	Hart	Pittenger	Wood
Cochran	Harter, Ohio	Ramspeck	Zimmerman
Coffee, Wash.	Havenner	Randolph	
Colmer	Healey	Rankin	
	Hill	Rayburn	

##### NAYS—207

Alexander	Folger	Kramer	Rogers, Mass.
Allen, La.	Ford, Leland M.	Kunkel	Rutherford
Allen, Pa.	Ford, Miss.	Lambertson	Ryan
Andersen, H. Carl	Ford, Thomas F.	Landis	Sandager
Anderson, Calif.	Garrett	Lanham	Schaefer, Ill.
Anderson, Mo.	Gathings	Larrabee	Schaefer, Wis.
Andersen, A. H.	Gearhart	LeCompte	Schiffier
Angell	Gehrmann	Lewis, Ohio	Schuetz
Arends	Gerlach	Luce	Secombe
Ashbrook	Geyer, Calif.	McDowell	Secrest
Ball	Gilchrist	McLaughlin	Shafer, Mich.
Beckworth	Gillie	McLean	Sheppard
Blackney	Gore	McLeod	Short
Boren	Gossett	McMillan, John L.	Simpson
Bradley, Mich.	Graham	Mahon	South
Bradley, Pa.	Grant, Ind.	Mansfield	Sparkman
Brown, Ohio	Green	Mapes	Springer
Bryson	Griffith	Marcantonio	Starnes, Ala.
Buck	Gwynne	Marshall	Stegall
Bulwinkle	Halleck	Martin, Iowa	Stefan
Byrne, N. Y.	Hancock	Martin, Mass.	Sumner, Ill.
Case, S. Dak.	Hare	Michener	Sutphin
Chapman	Harrington	Miller	Sweeney
Chipherfield	Harter, N. Y.	Mills, Ark.	Taber
Church	Hawks	Mills, La.	Talle
Claypool	Heinke	Monroney	Taylor, Colo.
Coffee, Nebr.	Hendricks	Moser	Taylor, Tenn.
Cole, Md.	Hess	Mott	Thill
Cole, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Mouton	Thomas, Tex.
Collins	Hobbs	Mundt	Thomason
Cooper	Holmes	Murdock, Ariz.	Thorkelson
Costello	Hook	Murray	Tibbott
Crawford	Horton	Norrell	Tinkham
Crowe	Hull	O'Brien	Tolan
Culkin	Jacobsen	O'Connor	Van Zandt
Curtis	Jenkins, Ohio	Patman	Voorhis, Calif.
D'Alesandro	Jenks, N. H.	Patrick	Vorys, Ohio
Darrow	Jensen	Patton	Vreeland
Disney	Johns	Pearson	Walter
Dondero	Johnson, Ill.	Peterson, Fla.	Ward
Doughton	Johnson, Luther A.	Peterson, Ga.	Warren
Douglas	Johnson, Lyndon	Pierce, Oreg.	West
Dowell	Johnson, Okla.	Plumley	Wheat
Dworschak	Jones, Tex.	Poage	Wheelchel
Elliott	Kean	Polk	White, Idaho
Ellis	Keefe	Powers	Whittington
Elston	Kennedy, Md.	Reece, Tenn.	Williams, Del.
Engel	Kerr	Reed, N. Y.	Winter
Englebright	Kilday	Richards	Wolcott
Fenton	Kinzer	Risk	Wolverton, N. J.
Fish	Knutson	Robison, Ky.	Woodruff, Mich.
	Kocialkowski	Rodgers, Pa.	

##### NOT VOTING—121

Andrews	Bloom	Burch	Chandler
Austin	Boehne	Caldwell	Cluett
Barry	Bolles	Carter	Connery
Barton	Bolton	Cartwright	Corbett
Bender	Brewster	Casey, Mass.	Crowther
Bland	Buckley, N. Y.	Celler	Cullen



Curley	Hartley	Maloney	Satterfield
Darden	Hennings	Martin, Ill.	Scrugham
DeRouen	Hoffman	Mason	Seger
Dickstein	Hope	May	Shanley
Dies	Jarrett	Merritt	Sirovich
Dingell	Jeffries	Mitchell	Smith, Conn.
Ditter	Johnson, Ind.	Monkiewicz	Smith, Ill.
Drewry	Jones, Ohio	Murdock, Utah	Smith, Maine
Durham	Kee	Myers	Smith, Ohio
Eaton, Calif.	Keller	Norton	Smith, Va.
Eaton, N. J.	Kelly	O'Leary	Somers, N. Y.
Evans	Kennedy, Martin	Oliver	Sullivan
Faddis	Kennedy, Michael	O'Neal	Summers, Tex.
Fay	Keogh	Osners	Tarver
Fernandez	Kirwan	O'Toole	Thomas, N. J.
Fitzpatrick	Kleberg	Pfeifer	Vinson, Ga.
Flannagan	Lea	Pierce, N. Y.	Wadsworth
Gamble	McArdle	Rabaut	White, Ohio
Gartner	McGranery	Rich	Wigglesworth
Gavagan	McKeough	Robertson	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gifford	McMillan, Thos. S.	Robinson, Utah	Woodrum, Va.
Grant, Ala.	McReynolds	Rockefeller	Youngdahl
Gross	Maas	Routzohn	
Hall	Maciejewski	Sabath	
Harness	Magnuson	Sacks	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call my name. The Clerk called the name of Mr. RAYBURN, and he voted "aye."

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:  
General pairs:

Mr. Bland with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Seger.  
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Austin.  
Mr. Cullen with Mr. Gartner.  
Mr. Burch with Mr. Hartley.  
Mr. Robertson with Mr. Wadsworth.  
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Hoffman.  
Mr. Sullivan with Mr. Ditter.  
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Cluett.  
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Barton.  
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Jones of Ohio.  
Mr. Chandler with Mr. Eaton of New Jersey.  
Mr. Darden with Mr. Crowther.  
Mr. McReynolds with Mr. Rich.  
Mr. Martin J. Kennedy with Mr. Bolton.  
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Mason.  
Mr. May with Mr. White of Ohio.  
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Jeffries.  
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Gifford.  
Mr. DeRouen with Mr. Rockefeller.  
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Bender.  
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Oliver.  
Mr. Shanley with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.  
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Hall.  
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Jarrett.  
Mr. Kelly with Mr. Carter.  
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.  
Mr. Thomas S. McMillan with Mr. Osners.  
Mr. Caldwell with Mr. Corbett.  
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Eaton of California.  
Mr. Grant of Alabama with Mr. Hope.  
Mr. Boehne with Mr. Pierce of New York.  
Mr. Cartwright with Mr. Bolles.  
Mr. Dies with Mr. Andrews.  
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Brewster.  
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Maas.  
Mr. McKeough with Mr. Smith of Maine.  
Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Monkiewicz.  
Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Smith of Ohio.  
Mr. Durham with Mr. Routzohn.  
Mr. Faddis with Mr. Gamble.  
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Wigglesworth.  
Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Youngdahl.  
Mr. Celler with Mr. Gross.  
Mr. Evans with Mr. Harness.  
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Barry.  
Mr. Connery with Mr. Martin of Illinois.  
Mr. Sirovich with Mr. Dingell.  
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Smith of Connecticut.  
Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Magnuson.  
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Somers of New York.  
Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. McArdle.  
Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Hennings.  
Mr. McGranery with Mr. Fay.  
Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Murdock of Utah.  
Mr. Lea with Mr. Michael J. Kennedy.  
Mr. Myers with Mr. Kee.  
Mr. Maciejewski with Mr. Curley.

Mr. COLLINS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. GREEN changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. REED of New York changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. HAWKS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. GRANT of Indiana changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. MOSER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### LIMITING NUMBER OF PUBLIC VEHICLES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 6477) to authorize and empower the Public Utility Commission of the District of Columbia to limit the number of public vehicles to be licensed and operated as taxicabs in the District of Columbia, and to limit the number of taxicab drivers' licenses to be issued; and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House—

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. PATMAN. I make the point of order, Mr. Speaker, that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6477, and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that the time for debate be limited to 30 minutes, 15 minutes to be controlled by myself and 15 minutes by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hope the gentleman will let me have about 15 minutes. I am opposed to the bill. At one time I was a member of this committee, and I believe I know what the object is in getting this bill passed. I would like to oppose it. I would like some time in which to do it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I would modify the request to make it 40 minutes, 20 minutes on each side, the time to be equally controlled by the gentleman from Illinois and myself?

Mr. PATMAN. How much time would I have?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I could not tell—

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from West Virginia that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6477.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PATMAN) there were—ayes 36, noes 80.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-three Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thinks he should recognize the gentleman from West Virginia, chairman of the committee, as this is District Day and the gentleman is in charge of the bills from that committee.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this concludes the business on the District of Columbia calendar for today.

I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am sure that none of you would envy an individual who serves as a member of the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives. Ours is not an easy task, as we listen to the pleas of voteless citizens of the District of Columbia, study the problems here, and attempt to propose legislation for the city of Washington.

I want to pay tribute this afternoon to the members of that committee, men who give much time, a certain amount of that time naturally taken from other important duties in this body, to the consideration of legislation which that committee desires to bring to the floor of this House.

I am sure there is no Member of this body who is easier to get along with than myself. I believe that in my 7 years here, that statement is predicated upon fact. What I shall say now is in no respect a criticism of the House but simply a statement of my very deep feeling about the legislative situation for the District, a feeling which is accentuated by what has just taken place this afternoon.

Certain bills were considered by subcommittees of the House District of Columbia Committee, with hearings held upon the measures running not 1 or 2 hours but going through days and days. Yet we did not consider these measures today. Some 150 witnesses were heard, and the hearings consumed weeks of time. Now, I am sure that no member of the District Committee, at least myself, would have any argument with any Member of this body if, after a discussion of the bills upon this floor on District day, he would, after considered judgment, vote down the proposals. I do believe, however, that this House—and I say this now in a very kindly way, and I am certain my remarks are temperate and spoken in good spirit—I believe this House fails to play fair with its own Committee on the District of Columbia when the membership will not allow that committee to bring measures upon this floor and have them either passed or defeated after debate and consideration. I believe this is the regular procedure that should be followed in this body, not alone from the standpoint of bills from the District Committee but from all legislative committees. Certainly, we would have no quarrel if you would vote the bill down or if you would vote the bill up, but we feel it should be considered on its merits.

I hold no feeling against any Member who, as I understand it, failed today in his obligation to allow orderly procedure here in the House on District legislation. I do, however, feel very strongly as chairman of the House District Committee about the manner in which the bills were disposed of this afternoon. We do not bring in so many measures that are controversial. We try very hard to iron out controversies in the committee. I feel we do pretty well on that score. In the consideration of approximately 50 measures for the District of Columbia this session there has been only one or two which were controversial and about which you as Members have heard back home from your constituency. We have held up the consideration of certain measures trying to iron out the difficulties in the District of Columbia Committee before bringing those bills to the floor.

In presenting the bill which would have regulated, and we believe improved, the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia, doing away with certain evil practices in connection with advertisements in the newspapers, and in bringing before you the taxicab-limitation bill, knowing that in the District of Columbia the number of taxicabs far exceeds the number in New York City or Chicago, and that a real traffic and safety problem exists here, we of the District Committee would like to have had the opportunity of having this House consider these proposals upon their merits and vote them up or down. I trust now that you will forgive me as chairman for having taken this time in defense of the committee, and that in the future there may be perhaps a little more kindly attitude on the part of the membership of the

House in the consideration of District of Columbia legislation about which there is controversy. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, the Members have a responsibility that they probably are not responsible for; but under the law as it now exists, or under our procedure in this body and the body at the other end of the Capitol, governing the District of Columbia, when you assumed your oath of office, as a part of that oath you agreed to take your portion of the responsibility of carrying on orderly government in the District of Columbia. By a vote of this House this afternoon you just refused to do that thing which you said in your oath you would do. I agree, of course, with the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]; no one would quarrel with you about your vote as to whether you voted for or against a bill, but here is a city of approximately 700,000 population. You do not like them. Why? Because you are mad at the newspapers? Yes; and I cannot say that I blame you for that, but your responsibility is to consider at least laws for the District of Columbia—a voteless District of Columbia, I might add. The only way under the shining sun that they can get a law is for you to give it to them. Now, if you are going to refuse to consider legislation for the District, then, in the name of common sense, let us not continue to embarrass a standing committee of this House; let us do it some other way; let us abolish the District of Columbia Committee. I do not enjoy the long hours of work I put in on that committee; it is not very popular back home even; but somebody has got to assume the responsibility, a portion of which is yours, to do something for this District of Columbia down here with 700,000 people in it without a vote, and I think it is a rather sad commentary that this House of Representatives would refuse even to consider two pieces of legislation, whether they are important or not. I venture the assertion that there is but a very, very, very small percentage of the membership of the House that has even seen the outside cover of either one of the bills they refused to consider, or know the contents of either.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I do not wish the gentleman to make the statement of me that I am mad at the people of the District of Columbia for any purpose; in fact, I like them. I voted "no" on both these propositions because I did not believe in either bill. [Applause.]

Mr. NICHOLS. That is fine.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does not the gentleman recall that not only once but on several occasions this House heretofore has by an overwhelming vote refused to pass at least one of the very two bills that it refused to consider this afternoon?

Mr. NICHOLS. My friend from Oklahoma is entirely wrong. In the last session of Congress a bill came before the House to limit the number of taxicabs in the District of Columbia, and I led the fight against the bill, but it has not been here this session, and this is an entirely different bill from the bill that was here last year. The bill to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia was before the House for the first time this afternoon, the first time at any session since I have been here and been a member of the District of Columbia Committee.

I have no feeling in this matter, but I just think that we are not playing the game, fellows. These folks are dependent upon us. They cannot get anything that we do not give them, and I think that we ought in the future, surely, to at least consider the legislation that a standing committee of



this House has worked hard enough on to get to the floor in the shape of a bill. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the only bill that was presented by the Committee on the District of Columbia this afternoon for what purported to be your consideration but which turned out to be not for your consideration, presents a rather curious legislative enigma to me in my service on the District of Columbia Committee. It was a bill to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia. I am quite sensitive of the fact that most every Member of the House has received a letter from the county and State optometric associations of their respective States protesting against and urging opposition to the bill.

That presents a rather curious problem to us. Being quite mindful of human frailties and of the political implications of bills presented here in the interest of the District of Columbia but which have certain repercussions back home, I can understand the general attitude of the House, because my own attitude has been precisely that on some occasions. So I suggest this query to you this afternoon: If, for instance, we are seeking to pass a bill to better regulate optometry in the District of Columbia, set up certain standards to regulate the practice of optometry, license those who are to practice here, and effectuate certain reciprocity with other States, then every optometric association in the 48 States of the Union objects. What ought to be our attitude? We are not legislating for Illinois or Wisconsin; we are not legislating for Massachusetts or Vermont; we are not legislating for New York, California, or Kentucky. The bill that must govern that practice at home is going to be determined by our respective legislatures.

We bring in a bill fashioned after considerable hearings and deliberation which is acceptable to the executive authority of the District of Columbia, namely, the District of Columbia Commissioners; it is acceptable to the optometrists in the District of Columbia; it is acceptable to most of those who came and testified before the subcommittee. There are some weaknesses in the bill. I had fashioned three amendments which I was going to offer before the bill came on for final passage. Put yourselves in our position. What are we going to do about it?

Personally, I believe there ought to be certain improved regulations, but I have no stomach for offering another bill in view of the action of the House this afternoon. It occurs to me this bill should have been considered. Of course, it will not be considered now, and I suppose it will be some time before the District of Columbia will have the benefit of a statute for the better regulation of optometrists. Right behind the House Office Building we caught a fellow last year who was peddling all kinds of eyeglasses, some heavily ground, some lightly ground, but certainly those who were going to use the glasses would have ruined their eyes. In the interest of the ocular health of the District of Columbia I thought there was some merit to the bill. Now it goes by the board.

The same statement can be made about taxicabs. I have opposed certain taxicab limitations in the District, because I did not like the basis or principle upon which the bill was set up; however, under the general rules of the House, the bill could have been perfected. There are those who believe that there exists a traffic hazard in Washington as a result of cruising taxicabs at all hours of the day and night. But in the wisdom of the House, the bill was not considered, and I assume it will go by the board also.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to my genial friend from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman has stated that the optometrists of the various States are opposed to this bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Why are they opposed to the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I assume, from what I have heard, that they are afraid this might become a so-called model measure which may be adopted by the different States of the Union, but who am I, as a Member of Congress and as a member of the District of Columbia Committee, to say in what manner the 48 legislatures of the 48 States shall legislate on this matter? I do not intend to impose my will or judgment upon them. That is a matter for the people back home to decide. But shall we impale the District of Columbia simply because somebody from back home makes the statement they do not like a certain measure for fear, a remote fear, at best, that it may become a model bill?

A year or two ago there was pending a bill dealing with real estate in the District of Columbia, a bill which I believe I had introduced. I received a letter from the secretary of a building managers' association in my State protesting against the bill. When the session was over and I got back home, he being a good friend of mine, I asked him what prompted the sending of that telegram? He said, "Oh, you know we meet these various people at the convention and one of them sent me a telegram to wire my Member of Congress that we were opposed to the bill." He said, "We had no interest in it." I fancy also that many of the State optometrical associations have no abiding interest in this bill, as such, but somebody has suggested, in the interest, shall I say, of legislative integrity, that they send a letter to their Congressman for fear this might become a model bill for the 48 States of the Union, and thus the House refuses to consider the bill by a very substantial vote. The action of the House today furnishes a most interesting commentary upon the tortuous course of legislation for the District of Columbia, a District with whose legislative responsibilities the Congress is specifically charged by the Constitution of the United States.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. DEMPSEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (Rept. No. 1079), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

#### House Resolution 251

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 1871, an act to prevent pernicious political activities. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5452) to provide certain benefits for World War veterans and their dependents, and for other purposes, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 1 of Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, June 28, 1934, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a) The surviving widow, child, or children of any deceased person who served in the World War before November 12, 1918, or if the person was serving with the United States military forces in Russia before April 2, 1920, who, while receiving or entitled to receive compensation, pension, or retirement pay for 10 percent disability or more presumptively or directly incurred in or aggravated by service in the World War, dies or has died from a disease or disability not service connected shall, upon filing application and such proofs in the Veterans' Administration as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, be entitled to receive compensation as provided by this act.

"(b) The surviving widow, child, or children of any deceased person who served in the World War before November 12, 1918, or

if the person was serving with the United States military forces in Russia before April 2, 1920, and who was honorably discharged after having served 90 days or more (or who, having served less than 90 days, was discharged for disability incurred in the service in line of duty), who dies or has died from a disease or disability not service connected and at the time of death had a disability directly or presumptively incurred in or aggravated by service in the World War for which compensation would be payable if 10 percent or more in degree, shall, upon filing application and such proofs in the Veterans' Administration as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, be entitled to receive compensation as provided by this act.

"(c) Payment of compensation under the provisions of this act shall not be made to any widow without child, or a child, whose annual income exceeds \$1,000, or to a widow with a child or children whose annual income exceeds \$2,500. In determining annual income, payments of war risk term insurance, United States Government life (converted) insurance, and payments under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, ch. 11), and the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, as amended, shall not be considered. Except as provided in section 6 of Public Law No. 304, Seventy-fifth Congress, August 16, 1937 (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 472d), compensation authorized by this act shall not be payable effective prior to the receipt of application therefor in the Veterans' Administration; and in no event shall compensation herein authorized by effective prior to the date of enactment of this act."

"Sec. 2. Section 2 of Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 504), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) The monthly rates of compensation shall be as follows: Widow but no child, \$30; widow with one child, \$38 (with \$4 for each additional child); no widow but one child, \$15; no widow but two children, \$22 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$30 (equally divided) (with \$3 for each additional child; total amount to be equally divided).

"(b) The total compensation payable under this section shall not exceed \$64. Where such benefits would otherwise exceed \$64, the amount of \$64 may be apportioned as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe."

"Sec. 3. Section 4 of Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, June 28, 1934, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 506), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of awarding compensation under the provisions of this act, as amended, service connection of a disability at the date of death, and degree thereof where required, may be determined in any case where a claim has been or is filed by the widow, child, or children of a deceased World War veteran. Proof of disability at the date of death, and degree thereof where required, and evidence as to service connection, may be filed at any time after the date of enactment of this act or the date of death. Evidence required in connection with any claim must be submitted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs."

"Sec. 4. In the administration of laws pertaining to veterans, retired officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, who served honorably during a war period as recognized by the Veterans' Administration, shall be, and are, entitled to hospitalization and domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration facilities on parity with other war veterans and subject to those provisions of paragraph VI (A) of Veterans' Regulation No. 6 (c), which provide for reduction of monetary benefits to veterans having neither wife, child, nor dependent parent while being furnished hospital treatment, institutional, or domiciliary care."

"Sec. 5. Effective on the 1st day of the month next following the date of enactment of this act, the rates of death compensation payable under the provisions of existing laws or veterans regulations to a surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father now on the rolls or hereafter to be placed on the rolls as the surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father of any World War veteran who died as the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service in the World War, shall be as follows:

"Widow, age under 50 years, \$38; widow age 50 years or over, \$45; widow with one child, \$10 additional for such child up to 10 years of age, increased to \$15 from age 10 (with \$3 for each additional child up to 10 years of age, increased to \$13 from age 10) (subject to apportionment regulations); no widow but one child, \$20; no widow but two children, \$33 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$46 (equally divided) (with \$3 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided); dependent mother or father, \$45 (or both) \$25 each. As to the widow, child, or children, the total compensation payable under this section shall not exceed \$83. The amount of compensation herein authorized shall be paid in the event the monthly payment of compensation under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (g) and the monthly payment of yearly renewable term or automatic insurance does not aggregate or exceed the amount of compensation herein authorized."

"As to the surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father on the rolls on the date of enactment of this act, any increased award herein authorized shall be effective from the date of enactment of this act and in all other cases, except as provided in section 6 of Public Law No. 304, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved August 16, 1937, effective dates of awards shall be governed by the provisions of veterans regulations promulgated under Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933."

"Sec. 6. Subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), promulgated under Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) If the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or the loss of the use of only one foot, or one hand, or one eye, the rate of pension provided in part I, paragraph II (a) to (j), shall be increased by \$35 per month."

"Sec. 7. On and after the date of enactment of this act, the rate of interest charged on any loan secured by a lien on United States Government life (converted) insurance shall not exceed 5 percent per annum."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RANKIN. I presume the lady wants a statement as to what changes have been made?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the House will want such a statement.

Mr. RANKIN. If the House will bear with me for just a minute I will be pleased to give it.

I have gone over the report carefully, and also the bill. I have a statement analyzing it that was compiled by Capt. Tom Kirby, of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. In as few words as possible I shall give you the changes made by the Senate.

Permit me to say that I much prefer the House bill. We worked for months, we held hearings for I suppose 2 months, and finally when the bill was passed it was sent to the Senate and got through the Senate only a day or two ago with some limiting amendments. We are now drawing near the end of the session and we would like to get this bill through before Congress adjourns.

The first thing this bill would do as passed by the Senate would be to provide that if a man died from a nonservice-connected disability and had a service-connected disability of any degree, even less than 10 percent, his widow and dependents would be eligible for benefits just as though his percentage was 10 or more. One of the main objects in inserting that provision in the bill was to take care of the veterans' widows and orphans in case he should pass away. The Senate struck out the provision as it applied to the veteran, because the disability was so small, but left the provision as to the widow and orphans in the bill. So I make this statement advisedly: Under this bill, if a veteran who has a minor gunshot wound or other service-connected disability that does not disable him up to 10 percent should die and leave a widow and orphans, they are to be cared for. The ones whose disabilities amount to 10 percent or more are already cared for.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman agree to call the committee together at once in order to report that provision and other good provisions that the Senate has stricken from the bill, out separately?

Mr. RANKIN. I cannot commit myself on that point, but I will do the best I can. I am not going to make that commitment on the floor of the House, and I do not think it ought to be made.

Second, the bill will provide an increase from \$22 to \$30 a month for the widow of a service-connected veteran who under present law is compensable, and who dies from any cause. If there is a widow and one child the amount is \$38, with the present rate of \$4 a month for each additional child.

Third, the law will be amended so as to make the changes conform with other sections of the amended bill.

It is estimated that 2,900 new cases would be brought in under amendments 1, 2, and 3, at an annual cost of \$1,268,000, and that there would be increases to 14,850 widows already on the rolls, at an annual cost of \$1,426,000.

Fourth, as to hospital and domiciliary care, retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard who served during a war period are placed on a parity with other veterans.



This provision was put in by the Senate, being one of the Senate amendments.

Fifth, the bill would raise the death compensation to dependents of World War veterans whose death is due to service as follows: The compensation for a widow under 50 years of age is raised from \$37.50 to \$38 a month, which is an increase of 50 cents, and a widow over 50 would receive \$45. This would be an increase over Public, 304, of \$8 per month for a widow under 50 years of age and \$7.50 for widows up to 65 years of age.

The bill would effectuate no change in the rates payable for children or dependent parents. The total amount of compensation which would be payable to widows or children is changed from \$75 as it appeared before in Public Law No. 304 to \$83. The House bill provided for \$82.50. Such increases conform with the increase in rates to widows.

The section further would change the limitation contained in Public Law No. 304, with reference to receipt of insurance payments to eliminate United States Government life—converted—insurance from the limitation. It is estimated that these increases would affect 27,800 widows at an annual cost of \$2,628,000.

The bill, as it now stands, would raise the present statutory award for anatomical loss or the loss of use of one hand or one foot or one eye from \$25 to \$35 a month. That is a material change, made by the Senate. We provided that an amputation case who was drawing under \$100 a month should be raised to \$100 a month. The Senate sought to change that, and instead of agreeing to the provision they struck it out and added this increase of \$10 a month for amputation cases. It is estimated that this would affect 9,000 World War veterans and 240 Spanish War veterans, at an annual cost of \$1,113,000.

It would reduce interest charges on loans secured by liens on Government insurance from 6 to 5 percent.

There is one thing in this bill that I do not like. It left out in some instances dependent parents. However, Congress is still in session, and we will be back here in another session on the 3d of next January. Those changes can be made later. However, I feel that with the benefits to be derived from this bill it would be a mistake not to agree to the Senate amendments and let the bill become a law at once.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A great hardship is worked on the amputation cases by their not receiving the increase to \$100 a month as was provided in the House bill. I know the gentleman feels very badly about that. It is a very great disappointment to me.

Mr. RANKIN. From my viewpoint, I would rather that the House provision had prevailed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman must regret exceedingly, just as I do, the Senate's elimination of the payment of compensation to veterans who are deemed less than 10 percent disabled as in the bill he will not get any compensation at all unless he has a 10-percent disability. I know the Members have had a very difficult time in securing compensation for many men because the Veterans' Administration has ruled so frequently that a veteran's disability was less than 10 percent in order to prevent compensation from being paid to him.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that the greatest hardship in that connection has fallen on the widows and orphans of these men who passed away and under the Senate bill they are taken care of.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They are given something, but not the men.

Mr. RANKIN. But in doing that they carried out a great portion of the objective to which we were driving.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the World War Veterans' Committee spent many months considering all phases of the veterans' problem before report-

ing H. R. 5452, which was later on adopted by this House with the overwhelming vote of 360 to 1. Today we have before us what is left of the bill after the Senate just about tore it to pieces by deleting from it the two most important House provisions. One which established a minimum compensation of \$100 per month for amputation cases and another providing a statutory award of 10 percent to all battle casualties.

The Senate, by emasculating this important veteran measure, jeopardizes the entire veteran program for this session. Here is the position in which the veteran supporters in the House find themselves. If this House does not concur in the Senate amendments, the bill faces a pocket veto by reason of the fact Congress may adjourn before action could be taken on same by the President. In the event of a veto by the President with the Congress in adjournment, we would be denied the privilege of overriding his veto, as has been done in the past and which I am certain this body will do again in simple justice to the deserving veteran and his dependents affected by this important measure.

In view of the precarious position of this measure as the results of the Senate action I feel, as do other members of the World War Veterans' Committee, that it is with a great deal of restraint that we reluctantly go along with the recommendations of the committee chairman by concurring in the Senate amendments in order that the bill will reach the White House at the earliest possible moment. This action is being taken with the hope that something will be salvaged from a difficult situation or, in other words, "a half a loaf is better than none."

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I cannot speak with respect to a pocket veto.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. What I have in mind is the President's former vetoes of several important veteran measures and the subsequent action of the Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. I took this proposition up with the representatives of the three principal veterans' organizations, whom we have always consulted, and I also consulted the minority members of the committee, including the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], who has been on the committee for many years, and we thought that under the circumstances it would be better to go ahead and concur in the Senate amendments, and then, if we are not satisfied, we can change the law later.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will say to the gentleman that I feel it is a very cruel thing to have the bill taken up at this hour. I, personally, would like to stay in session, and already I have introduced a concurrent resolution that we stay in continuous session, in order to take up this measure and this important matter, but if there is danger of Congress adjourning, and danger of a pocket veto, as has been hinted, I do not feel that I, perhaps, ought to object. So I withdraw my objection, although I hate to do so, because I feel it is giving the veterans very short shrift. The House passed veterans' legislation weeks ago, and I blame the administration severely for the delay in bringing these bills from the other body at this late date. I believe that if there were time to send this bill to conference that we could prevail upon the Senate to agree to our House bill and if it were vetoed by the President then we could pass it over his veto.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that there is nothing cruel about it, for the simple reason that I am thoroughly convinced the only thing we could do now would be to go to conference and, probably, we would have to go to the Rules Committee to get a rule to send the bill to conference and we might lose the entire bill, as a result of the delay.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object because I want to get some information. As I understand the bill that the House passed, it gave to each veteran who had a wound due to service a 10-percent disability rating.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And upon his death, or if he died before this date, it would give his widow—

Mr. RANKIN. His widow and orphans.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It would give his widow and orphans compensation.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As I understand, that has been stricken out and in its place has been written a provision that will give the widow and children compensation for any veteran that had any service-connected disability before his death, even though it was not 10 percent. Am I correct about that?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But it will not give that to the veteran.

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Does not the gentleman think if we should pass the liberal bill that the House voted out, in the event the President vetoes it, we could pass it over his veto?

Mr. RANKIN. You mean this bill?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I think this bill will pass all right, and I believe the President will sign it.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOWELL. The gentleman just stated that the House bill is preferable to the Senate amendments.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I think it is.

Mr. DOWELL. Then is it not possible to get a conference with the Senate?

Mr. RANKIN. That is exactly the thing we do not want and I have consulted not only with the members of the committee, but with the veterans' organizations. One man can object and send this bill to conference and, probably, kill it; and that is what we do not want.

Mr. DOWELL. No one wants to kill it, but if it should go to conference—

Mr. RANKIN. We have no assurance that the Senate would recede and we are afraid we might kill it by such action. We might become tied up and leave this bill hanging in that way until Congress adjourns.

Mr. DOWELL. And this is the best bill that we can get? If the House bill is better, I think it unfortunate we cannot get it, but if this is the best bill we can get under the circumstances there seems nothing else to do.

Mr. RANKIN. I think it is the best we can get under the circumstances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

#### BENEFITS TO WORLD WAR VETERANS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS, ETC.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2296) to restore certain benefits to World War veterans suffering with paralysis, paresis, or blindness, or who are helpless or bedridden, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi calls up the bill H. R. 2296, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask unanimous consent to concur in the Senate amendments. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 6, after "disability", insert "and who was in receipt of compensation therefor on March 19, 1933."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "1934" and insert "1934, as amended by section 5 of Public Law No. 304, Seventy-fifth Congress, August 16, 1937."

Page 2, line 6, strike out all after "further", down to and including "parents" in line 18, and insert: "That where a World War veteran

dies or has died from disease or injury, service connection of which is or would have been reestablished under the provisions of this act, his surviving widow, child, or children, if otherwise eligible thereto, shall be awarded death compensation under Public Law No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, as amended."

Page 2, strike out lines 19 to 23, inclusive.

Page 3, line 1, strike out "3" and insert "2."

Page 3, line 1, after "Payments", insert "to veterans restored to the rolls."

Page 3, line 2, after "act", insert "and payments to widows or children shall be effective the date of enactment of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to ask the gentleman to explain the purposes of the Senate amendments.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as is well known, somewhere back in the beginning of World War veterans' legislation a provision was written into the law which denied a veteran compensation where his disability was attributable to his misconduct. That does not apply to any other veteran in any war that we had ever had. It does not apply to Civil War veterans, and it does not apply to Spanish War veterans. It is cruel and unjust.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It did apply to the Spanish War veterans, but in 1930 we had it taken out of the law.

Mr. RANKIN. But it does not apply to them now.

A large number of these men, 1,100 or 1,200, are, some of them paralyzed, some blind, some bedridden, and we agreed to an amendment that will take care of them. The Senate changed it to some extent. According to the Senate bill it would restore to the compensation rolls veterans who were on the rolls on March 19, 1933, suffering from paralysis, paresis, blindness, or who were helpless or bedridden. That was the economy bill that struck these men from the rolls. As in the case of service-connected cases, under statutory presumption, compensation of these misconduct cases would be rated at 75 percent of what is paid in directly service-connected cases.

Widows and children in misconduct cases in which veterans have died since the Economy Act or in cases of alleged misconduct cases in which the veteran dies in the future would be granted the same allowances as go to widows and children of compensable veterans who die from causes other than those for which compensated. It is estimated that 1,100 veterans would be restored to the rolls under this bill at a cost of \$1,198,000.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Is there any provision here to keep the Veterans' Administration from finding after almost 20 years that a man was guilty of misconduct, after he has drawn compensation for all of these years, as in cases that have come to my observation in the last couple of years?

Mr. RANKIN. Even if they did find it now he would be taken care of under this law.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am very glad of that.

Mr. RANKIN. I have tried for years and years to get that provision taken out of the law. It has been penalizing some of the best soldiers we ever had. It has disgraced them for life, and has visited that disgrace upon the widows and children after they have died. This bill comes as near doing justice to these men as anything that we have ever been able to get through both Houses. I hope that no one will object to this request and that the President will sign it and that it will soon become law.

Mr. GEYER of California. The gentleman says that the Senate did something to this bill?

Mr. RANKIN. The Senate made some slight changes.

Mr. GEYER of California. And the gentleman has just read them?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GEYER of California. I misunderstood the gentleman.



Mr. RANKIN. My recollection of the way we passed the bill, we put these presumptive cases all at 100 percent. The Senate put them back to 75 percent, because the presumptive cases now who are not charged with misconduct draw only 75 percent as much as a man not charged with misconduct.

Mr. GEYER of California. Of course, it is deplorable that the Senate would do that, but I suppose it is the best we can do.

Mr. RANKIN. Do not blame the Senate, because this original provision did not originate in the Senate. It originated in the House of Representatives 20 years ago.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It restores all who went out under the Economy Act, does it not?

Mr. RANKIN. I think it does. I think it just about restores those men who were stricken out as a result of the so-called Economy Act and takes care of their widows and orphans.

Mr. IZAC. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. IZAC. I notice it covers only paresis and similar ailments. How about insanity and the neuropsychiatric cases?

Mr. RANKIN. I think you will find that it covers them. Not only that, but they are all hospitalized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I congratulate the gentleman on bringing in a report of this kind, even though it is not altogether satisfactory. This remedial legislation should have been enacted several years ago. I know the gentleman from Mississippi, the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Committee, has been earnestly advocating this amendment for several years. This is a long delayed justice to many needy, deserving World War veterans who have been discriminated against.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma, who is himself an overseas veteran and a real friend of the veterans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I shall not object. The same situation exists here that exists in the other veterans' bill under discussion today, and that is fear of a pocket veto, and the House must make sure of as much as possible for the veterans.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the House passed this bill some time ago unanimously?

Mr. RANKIN. I think there was one dissenting vote.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Not on this particular bill.

Mr. RANKIN. No; I believe not on this bill.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that this bill is a step in the direction of removing the misconduct clause from all existing World War legislation?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right. It is belated justice.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Reserving the right to object, can the gentleman state whether or not these cases will be automatically reviewed if this bill becomes law, or will it be necessary to have new applications made?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know whether they will be automatically reviewed or not, but they will go back on the rolls, or be entitled to go back on. They may have to make new applications.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I hope the gentleman's committee will give favorable consideration to bringing out a special pension bill for the World War veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. That is what the gentleman was asking about a while ago. That will be taken up later.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, in mental cases it will be very difficult to file new applications.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes; those cases are all taken care of. I hope no one will object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on these two bills, if they so desire.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any other special orders that may be made, the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD] be allowed to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, there appeared recently in one of the daily papers in Portland, Oreg., an article, Why Hasn't Bonneville Power Been Sold? A reply to this brilliantly written article has been written by an Oregonian in Washington. This answer, in the shape of a letter, is a clear and concise statement showing the forces which seem likely to prevent the people of the Northwest from enjoying the benefits which will come from the cheap electric energy developed on the Columbia River. That there is great danger that the objectives of the T. V. A. and the Columbia River projects may be thwarted by privileged private interests, there can be no doubt. The Pacific Northwest can be made by Columbia River power and navigation projects into a new world, provided those in control are faithful to the trust imposed upon them.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein the letter heretofore mentioned, written by Cornelia Marvin Pierce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

#### SELLING BONNEVILLE POWER THROUGH "FIRST CITIZENS"

To the "Lesser Citizens" of Oregon:

Why hasn't Bonneville power been sold? This question is emblazoned across the top of a page of a Portland paper for July 2, 1939. The subhead is, "Opposing factions bicker over distribution of current while big generators whirl uselessly."

As a matter of fact, Bonneville power is being sold. The contracts may soon be signed, selling all available Bonneville power, so the Acting Administrator announces in the Portland paper just received. He predicts capacity power contracts within 6 months and forecasts immediate use for all which will be generated when the new installations are completed. This means that the private utilities are ready and will get most of the power, except for legal reservations. This July 10, 1939, is a day which the Pacific Northwest will long remember. It is less than a week since July 4, the Independence Day of our forefathers. Today Bonneville power seems likely to be absorbed by the private utilities and Bonneville navigation benefits are endangered, if not destroyed, by a transportation bill introduced into the House by its Commerce Committee, similar to Senator WHEELER's bill which has already passed the Senate. We shall later get a special name for this day.

#### FARM BENEFITS SEEM DOOMED

We frequently heard, in the early Bonneville days, that the great dam which spans the Columbia was a dual-purpose dam. It was for power which would offer a new opportunity to the toilers of the Northwest, and for navigation which was to mean so much to the wheat farmers, enhancing land values and reducing freight rates to Portland. That, too, appears to have been just a rosy dream. Transportation rates on gas went down under competition a few weeks ago, but the Government soon put a stop to that. When we came to Washington in 1933 it cost 21½ cents to carry our 23-cent wheat 300 miles to Portland and put it in the warehouse. It hardly seemed worth while to grow wheat.

Now with public power and navigation benefits endangered, what is left of Bonneville benefits for the average citizen? The Portland Chamber of Commerce representative told the farmers plainly that

their sole part in Bonneville was to be the production of food for the workers massed in Bonneville industries. They knew that kilowatts don't eat. They left the farmers to find that out after the power was sold to "first citizens." Possibly the farmers may still feed some tourists who come to look at the dam, but there are two other benefits still left which may trickle down to the common people, the "lesser citizens" of Oregon, if they will just hold out their little tin cups to catch the trickles. There are two Pierce bills which might still help. One bill extends 1 year, to January 1, 1942, the time for reservation of half of Bonneville power for the use of publicly owned distributing systems. The other would provide for the use of Bonneville power for Government manufacture of sodium chlorate, the much needed weed killer, thus cheapening its price.

It is necessary to get a public-utility district all finished before the Government may contract to sell it power, but a private-utility bankruptcy must just be filed in order to make the company available for contracts. So the "lesser citizens" of Oregon and Washington who have seen the power and navigation benefits of Bonneville monopolized by its "first citizens" may still hold out their little tin cups in the hope that some "first citizen" passing by might be moved by pity to toss a privilege into the cup of the "lesser citizen." But there is quite a story in connection with the sale of Bonneville power, and that is the first story which I want to tell my friends among the "lesser citizens" of Oregon, and I shall set about it with the promise that the other stories, particularly about primary elections, etc., shall be told later. (I still think it was the intention of the President that Bonneville should benefit the people of the Northwest. These things cannot be done in a flash. It requires sustained effort and a tremendous fight. Those who have the vision cannot always carry the burden of the struggle.)

#### PUBLIC-POWER MARKETS DELAYED

Why has Bonneville power not been sold? That is a very pertinent question to be asked by the people of the Pacific Northwest, but to whom shall it be directed? My speculation turns in other directions from those taken by the scintillating author of the Sunday Magazine Section. From my observation post in a different location I offer a reply, in several sections. There might be many more, but these very naturally occur to anyone who has been interested in Bonneville power and who has moved, as have the obstructionists, from coast to coast, from the battlefield in Oregon to the battlefield in Washington, D. C. These reasons have not been advanced by the other observer. The theme of the obstructionists has always been that there is no market for Bonneville power except through the private utilities. The plan has been to destroy the market which might be afforded by publicly owned municipal plants, public-utility district, and Rural Electrification Administration power projects. This could be done by routing transmission lines away from municipal projects and by keeping others from organizing. The idea of the opponents of public power was to delay until only private utilities were ready, and then hurry to sell all the power before the public utilities could get ready.

The Bonneville Act reserves 50 percent of the power for such public organizations until January 1, 1941. Delay was therefore the very apparently advantageous strategy for the private-utility companies, which will undoubtedly oppose extension of this period. The utilities apparently realized, as Mr. Pierce has often pointed out, that they could not distribute Bonneville power at low rates, passing on the benefits, because of the impediment of their great debt burden. Naturally one asks how this debt was accumulated during such prosperous times for the utilities, and during their great expansion period. The answer is that it was because of manipulation by which the profits were taken by financial holding companies instead of being honestly used to pay investors and amortizing the debt.

The author of the interesting newspaper article is in error when he says that the public power advocates planned Bonneville power project. It was actually planned from the start by certain people that it should be used for the benefit of the private utilities and private industry. I myself heard the official representative of the Portland Chamber of Commerce state this before 200 or more people gathered in Washington to celebrate Oregon's seventy-fifth anniversary. The orator said that the sole purpose of Bonneville power was to provide power for industry at tidewater; that it was not to be used to reduce the rates of private consumers, nor to take electricity to farmers. This was the plan of the Portland Chamber of Commerce from the beginning. This is why representatives of the private utilities have so bitterly fought transmission-line appropriations by Congress.

#### THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO. TAKES CHARGE

The first reply to the question, "Why is Bonneville power not sold?" must always be an explanation, yet to be made by the Government, of the reason for refusing to use the great quantities of Bonneville power in Government construction at Coulee Dam. This would have solved the problem of early use. This would have taken a part of the idle power until the public power districts had been organized, if the private utilities had allowed them to start. It was the original plan.

With these facts in mind, I shall now launch out on a sort of "farewell to Bonneville" for which words and music will undoubtedly be composed as time goes on, as it is destined to become the folksong of Oregon.

First, I would mention the glamorous Mr. Robinson, president of the Washington Water Power Co., of Spokane, ruling a far-flung empire extending from Spokane and Grand Coulee by a somewhat devious route through Portland, eastern Oregon, and Idaho,

to Washington, D. C., and New York City. I mention New York because it is the home of the parent company to which agency alone Mr. Robinson yields supremacy—the Electric Bond & Share Co.

For brevity's sake I will use the term exhibit A as a short appellation for Mr. Robinson, president of the Washington Water Power Co., of Spokane, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Co. of New York.

I do not see the Spokane papers, but I just take it for granted that Mr. Robinson must have been elected "first citizen" by the publicity organizations of that compliant city.

And speaking of parents, I might just as well clear relationships and give a few genealogical items right here, because those who watch the summer struggle in Spokane will find them interesting. The Washington Water Power Co. is actually the child of the American Power & Light, which is papa; the Electric Bond & Share is grandpa, and the Chase National Bank of New York is great-grandpa. How greedy these parents and grandparents are in relation to the earnings of their progeny. It takes a lot of money to support Wall Street relatives. Grandpa being in debt has claimed practically all the earnings of his offspring; nothing was left for "investors" of the far West. Actually they were not investors, as it amounted to taking up a collection for grandpa in New York.

Incidentally, I might mention that this parent company wrote up and wrote down about a half-billion dollars of electric securities of companies such as Mr. Robinson operates, and is now in arrears about \$92,000,000 on dividends due its stockholders. Evidently the Portland author had not followed the career of this busy and successful agent of the private power companies. There if, of course, much I do not know. My knowledge is very sketchy but, pieced together, these little items make a patchwork quilt which should take honorable mention, if not the blue ribbon, in the exhibit of the private utilities' successful manipulations against public power, especially in relation to Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and Rural Electrification Administration projects in the Pacific Northwest. Patches might even be found in eastern Oregon and Idaho irrigation districts where the first tottering steps of the brilliant child were taken.

Those interested to account for delays might get a side light by looking about that region of eastern Washington and pondering the facts on the Government's rural electrification projects as touched in the same section by the same exhibit A. These projects also were potential users of Bonneville and Coulee power. It is generally reported in Washington that while Mr. Robinson, exhibit A, was the Senate committee's chosen adviser and Coulee's chosen heir, he was also the chief obstructionist to Government progress on rural electrification plans to consummate projects begun in that section.

For factual material, let us turn first to Washington during this session of Congress. The Bonneville transmission line appropriation was before the Senate Appropriations Committee after having passed the House. Exhibit A (I will use this term as a short appellation and plans. It was a closed session of the Senate committee, and he was the only person privileged to discuss the Bonneville appropriation for the information of members of that committee. His feeble argument on markets, which seemed so strong when coupled with his magic presence, was, perforce, filed officially and is available for study by those of us who are vitally interested in preserving Bonneville for public benefit, but were excluded from the Senate session.

#### WHY SHOULD SPOKANE PREFER PRIVATE POWER?

To show the power of exhibit A, let us turn quickly, as does Mr. Robinson, to Spokane, the city in the shadow of Coulee, and so immensely benefited by it. Through its municipal council this city has just agreed to renew for 25 years the light and power franchise granted the company of exhibit A, though the present franchise had still 5 years to run, and the city charter forbids granting renewals within 3 years of the expiration date of the present franchise. The new franchise, which would be granted for this generation and the next, would give to a private company the exclusive right to furnish power and light to that western city largely maintained by a Federal Government pay roll. To be entirely accurate, and to continue my genealogical data, I should say that the new franchise is actually granted to the Central Heating Co., the offspring and a subsidiary of the Washington Water Power, which now becomes "papa" in its own right. Just watch it soak Spokane for its "sonny boy."

Fortunately there are in Spokane some sensitive persons who are not willing to be bought and sold even through the mechanizations of the brilliant Mr. Robinson, who has such keen foresight. Spokane's "lesser citizens" were outraged. The referendum has been called, and this summer there will be an election held to determine whether Spokane shall benefit from Grand Coulee power or shall turn the benefits over to the defaulting Electric Bond & Share Co., of New York, through exhibit A.

Incidentally, I should mention that when Grand Coulee appropriations are under consideration in Washington, the city of Spokane bawls loudest for the full amount. Evidently its "first citizens" on the local council understand something of the advantages of private utilities. They must have been well schooled by Mr. Robinson before they agreed to forego all the power advantages of mammoth Grand Coulee Dam.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER FOR COULEE CONTRACTS

I have described Mr. Robinson's activities because they are typical of those working to destroy public power development. Really of most significance as related to Bonneville delays is the fact that



the electric power needed in Grand Coulee construction is to be furnished for the next 5 years by this same Washington Water Power Co. Spokane's brilliant "First Citizen" managed to overcome the reluctance which businesslike contractors must have felt when they decided to forego the opportunity of cheaper Bonneville power and to tie themselves up for 5 years to the power furnished from Spokane by the Washington Water Power Co. The late J. D. Ross planned that Grand Coulee should buy the first great block of Bonneville power, and that the necessities of the Grand Coulee construction would furnish an immediate and continuing income for Bonneville, taking great lots of power until the public power districts could be formed in Washington and Oregon. Mr. Ross was a man of vision and had great and sometimes misplaced confidence in his fellow men. He naturally assumed that the Government of the United States, which was constructing both Bonneville and Grand Coulee with public funds, would be interested to help secure a customer for Bonneville through the Reclamation Service of its Interior Department, under which Coulee is being constructed. But Bonneville's best potential customer was lost. The transmission lines to Coulee were of first importance in the Ross plan. They were pushed as a first project of Bonneville. Now only the eastern Oregon and Washington deserts are left as sole beneficiaries of this example of Mr. Ross' vision and foresight.

Mr. Ross knew that the process of forming public-utility districts for the utilization of Bonneville power would be slow, but how slow it might be made, no one unacquainted with the skill of "first citizens" could possibly foretell. It is strange enough that the United States Government, through its Interior Department and Reclamation Service did not come to the aid of those who should have carried out the plans entrusted to them for Bonneville distribution for public benefit. Surely the public will be amazed and chagrined to learn that the contractors, and the Government with which they contracted, have not been impressed with the advantages of cheap Bonneville power. Surely it is an amazing thing that the interests of both projects, Grand Coulee and Bonneville, were sacrificed for exhibit A.

I speak frequently of "government." Government is not wise nor all-seeing. It consists of a few individuals in high places who have so many responsibilities and duties they must delegate most of them, so the decisions on matters like Bonneville must often be made without adequate investigation or delegated—to whom? "First citizens?" They are so handy, always on the spot, always well-informed, and always resourceful. The best intention is often perverted to something really destructive, and the official is frequently unaware of the significance of an act.

#### A PORTLAND UTILITY SETS THE PACE

Let us turn now from Spokane and the blinding glitter of exhibit A to the "first citizen" of Portland, Ore. Now, I do read the Portland papers, and I know that exhibit B, Mr. Franklin T. Griffith, of Portland, was chosen officially by the publicity agencies of Portland as its "first citizen." Just what do you imagine the Portland Electric Power Co.'s thousands of defrauded stockholders must think of the secondary and "lesser citizens" of Portland when they learn that the man who lured their savings as an "investment" is its "first citizen"? I have just heard from an Oregon visitor here in Washington the story of two old people losing \$10,000—their total old-age and burial funds, through Pepco's second reorganization or bankruptcy escapade in a very few years, a bankruptcy so costly to those humble people, who are something less than "first citizens." Yes; the burial funds of practically all the thrifty people in the Willamette Valley will be paying for receivership of Pepco, just as they have paid for the delays in the selling of Bonneville power. The burial-fund victims must be entirely familiar with the obstructionist tactics of Portland's "first citizen" and Pepco's president, who has spent so much of the investors' savings to defeat in the Oregon Legislature the bills necessary to enable Oregon to benefit from Bonneville.

Do you ask whether the Federal Government should contract with a company undergoing two bankruptcies or organizations within a few of utilities' most prosperous years? What happened to all those earnings? Might the Federal Government also lose its burial funds if it contracted with "first citizens" who manage private power companies? Is it safe for the Government to contract with companies which have shown little regard for even group-insurance contracts? Yes; it takes some time to get bankruptcies through the court. Why should there not be delay in the sale of Bonneville power until these important matters are concluded?

Then what great blocks of burial funds have been spent to obstruct the organization of public power districts in Oregon, which were preparing to use enormous quantities of Bonneville power. If it had not been for the activities of Portland's "first citizen," with the funds procured from the "lesser citizens" of Oregon, the 50-percent reservation of Bonneville power for publicly operated districts might be pretty well pledged by this time.

#### DELAY HAS BEEN THE PROGRAM

Delay has been the program, and delay will continue to be the program, laid out by the private utilities. The "lesser citizens" of Oregon and Washington may not fully realize the potency of their "first citizens" in State and National capitals, in chambers of commerce, and other places where "first citizens" congregate. "First citizens" are welcome guests in committee rooms and offices of the air-cooled buildings of Washington, D. C., where they become the advisors and helpmates of those who rule over us and over Bonneville. Whether on Capitol Hill or in the buildings below the hill which the tourists view with such awe, wherever the symbol of

government is installed there will be found the "first citizens" or their henchmen who can open offices in Washington to do their bidding in a minor way when the "first citizens" are occupied with legislatures and bankruptcies at home.

I shall not continue to enumerate all the reasons why Bonneville power has not been sold. But I would like to say that I noticed that the magazine section article casually mentioned the chief reason: Delay. Delay has been the order of the day; it has, as I said, been the program, and it may continue to be the program in Washington, D. C., in Washington State, and in Oregon. Delay, even if not calculated, nevertheless, has been the chief factor in obstruction of the opportunities giving Bonneville power for public use. These delays, even if not calculated, have been almost fatal to the success of Bonneville as a public power project. First, the illness of Mr. Ross and months with no plan and no substitute. The long delay in appointing a successor as Administrator. Finally, this problem unsolved and an Acting Administrator selected, with the future still uncertain. Naturally, the delay in appointment of Administrator is most satisfactory to the private companies, even though the Acting Administrator is a man of great ability and integrity. In the interval, exhibit A, the meteoric Mr. Robinson, and exhibit B, "first citizen" Griffith, are busy and effective on both fronts, the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast—with Washington officialdom and otherwise. They flit here and there, visiting important officers, planning still further delay and strategic moves, which will turn Bonneville power to the only market they have permitted to exist—the private utilities. Bonneville still has no permanent head and no permanent staff. If a public-ownership man should be made Administrator, he would fall heir to a permanent organization which he might have difficulty in molding to that purpose.

#### GOVERNMENT REFUSES AID TO PUBLIC POWER

The Bonneville Act, giving it an Administrator and setting forth his powers and duties, originally contained a provision requiring the Administrator to help the groups trying to make organizations for the use of Bonneville power through public power districts and municipalities. That provision was stricken from the original bill by the careful planning of the utilities, so now the burden of initiating and financing movements for power districts rests upon the "lesser citizens," who are busy with their own affairs, and who have paid so much tribute to the private power companies that it is difficult for them to finance these expensive undertakings. It does not appear that the "lesser citizens" who have so courageously undertaken the organization of power districts have fully appreciated the advantages enjoyed on both coasts and in State and Federal legislative bodies and other halls by "first citizens." It is the T. V. A. policy to help the people in their unequal struggle for the right to use the power generated at a Government project.

For further detail, we might ask the citizens of Forest Grove and McMinnville just how they feel toward those who are reported to have deprived them of Bonneville benefits, which they were promised they might enjoy, through the construction of secondary and feeder Bonneville lines to their successful municipal plants.

Delayed industrial development is given in the article as another cause of the failure to sell Bonneville power; also, the Pierce weed bill. This is all another story; the details of these stories might be followed in Washington and Oregon Legislatures and municipal chambers, but they are too complex to be included here. It is, however, pertinent to raise the question as to whether "first citizens" will also be allowed to punish farmers by denying Bonneville power to make them cheap sodium chlorate in a Government plant. This weed exterminator is now so expensive and so essential in the great weed-control campaign that "first citizens" are determined that the Government shall not manufacture it, but that exclusive rights to Bonneville power for that purpose shall be granted "first citizens" of another section who have so successfully monopolized Niagara power. Yes; if "first citizens," some chambers of commerce, and legislatures have their way, the farmers also will be penalized, but that fight is not yet over.

The rushing waters of the Columbia have been stilled for miles, not for the benefits which the public might have enjoyed but apparently only to murmur endlessly a slow dirge over the saddest lost opportunity in the history of the Pacific Northwest.

#### PUBLIC POWER WILL WIN

I say to the public-ownership friends in Oregon that this fight, carried on in Washington so long by Oregon's Representative from the Second District, must be carried to the end. We may lose another round just as we have lost others, but we must come back and continue the struggle. Keep your eye on contracts, privileges, and transmission lines. Pay no heed to idle rumor; insist upon the facts; study budgets and congressional hearings. It will be shameful to betray such a cause. Select your own "first citizens," and have a care when you do it. All who cry "public power" are not free from the control and money taint of the privately owned utilities, which have fought to be the sole beneficiaries of power generated on Federal projects. Public-ownership advocates have demanded only a 50-percent reservation. The private utilities have schemed in order to secure the whole benefit.

Bonneville, Coulee, and the irrigation dams which had valuable power rights given away by governmental agencies, have taught us expensive but valuable lessons. "Lesser citizens," you must determine that you, also, shall benefit from our natural resources, and you must work, sacrifice, study, and demand your rights when you know what they are.

Delay! Why hasn't Bonneville power been sold? What is the cause of the delay? It takes time to get bankruptcies through the

courts; it takes time to squeeze out obligations to "lesser citizens"; it takes time to kill public-utility district bills in legislatures; it takes time to kill P. U. D. elections by organizing taxpayers' leagues. Why was Bonneville power not sold more quickly? Why did public power districts not take it? Ask the "first citizens."

Yours for public power,

CORNELIA MARVIN PIERCE.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a radio address I made last night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a memorial from the General Assembly of the State of Ohio regarding the Anthony Wayne Memorial Parkway.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein an editorial from the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, on the question of neutrality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article from the Philippine-American Advocate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise the remarks I made today, and also to extend my remarks and include therein a statement of the members of the membership committee for the preservation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution of the Bar Association of Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### PROGRAM OF EMPLOYMENT

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the reason I have asked for this time this afternoon is not so much to discuss the immediate details of legislation as to ask the House to bear with me for a short time to consider the big problem that America faces.

I want to begin by pointing out that up to date in this Congress we have made provision for a very much smaller program of employment resulting from governmental expenditures than was done last year. The W. P. A. can be only two-thirds as big in the coming year as it was last year and keep within the appropriation. Last year, furthermore, we had \$965,000,000 available for P. W. A. loans and grants; this year so far nothing. The President has made his proposal for a program of self-liquidating loans and Government investment apparently as a substitution for P. W. A.; but unless we get action on that program it will be of paramount importance that P. W. A. be extended, and if that is not done, or if W. P. A. is left in the shape it is in now, I am going to predict that we are going to be called back into special session in the fall of the year because of the necessity of doing something to further stimulate employment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. I understand that the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency introduced a bill today that the President recommended.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman. I am very glad indeed to know that. I believe that if we can pass that bill in good shape it will be of very great assistance.

The main point I am making is that it is most important for us to do something of the sort before we adjourn.

Mr. COCHRAN. When the chairman of an important committee himself introduces a bill it looks as though we would get action on it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman is undoubtedly correct. I thank the gentleman for the information.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield gladly to my distinguished and able friend from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. It looks to me as if we were going to get a settlement of the T. V. A. controversy. I do not know whether the gentleman from California is familiar with what is going on or not.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am very much interested in it.

Mr. RANKIN. I know the gentleman is interested, but I did not know whether he was familiar with what is going on. It looks as if we might get a settlement within a very few days now.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe it would be one of the finest things that could happen to the United States of America at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. I am in agreement with the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The main point I want to bring to your consideration this afternoon is the fact that whenever there has been a considerable increase in Government employment and public works, there has been a corresponding betterment in general conditions throughout the country. At the same time there has taken place an increase in the public debt, and more and more we hear from the esteemed gentlemen in the House, notably the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], speeches about the problem of that national debt and the amount of "red ink" we are up against. Presumably their point of view is that we should at once balance the Budget by curtailment of these governmental expenditures. I take it that, generally, is the position of the Republican Party. What I want to say most of all this afternoon is that you cannot save the situation by that kind of method, and my reasons I will try to explain.

If we try to proceed to balance our Budget by the curtailment of employment on W. P. A., reduced farm-security loans, and cutting down similar enterprises, here is what would happen inevitably: You might, it is true, have a burst of sudden enthusiasm on the part of some of the people of money who would pour some of their funds into Wall Street, and there might be a flurry of activity, but it could not last; and the reason it could not last is because at the bottom of our problem is a problem of lack of balance between the capacity of the industries in this country to produce wealth on the one hand and the people's ability to buy the goods they produce upon the other. Just as surely as we get away from this conception we are going to run into bypaths where we will not find the answer to our problem.

#### IS EVER-MOUNTING DEBT INEVITABLE?

An attempt to balance the Budget by the curtailment of these expenditures would mean a deflation of serious consequences, it would mean an increase in the value of the dollar and a corresponding decrease in the value of all goods produced, including agricultural commodities. It would mean an increase in the real debt burden and in foreclosures and bankruptcies, and it would bring about a situation far worse than any we have seen yet. As we weigh these questions, shall we therefore conclude that the only answer to our problem is that we must necessarily have an ever-mounting public debt? I think that is not the answer to the problem, and for the following reasons:

#### REASON FOR INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

The real reasons for the increase in public debt recently are these: Up until 1929 private enterprise was borrowing at a very considerable volume in order to finance additional production and expansion. Furthermore, consumers in the Nation had contracted by 1929 a total indebtedness of



\$11,000,000,000—largely by buying on the installment plan. They were really trying to purchase more goods than they could pay for out of their current incomes. They were postponing the depression. Furthermore, up until the year 1933 local governmental bodies were borrowing on the average of \$1,000,000,000 per year. Since that year their total indebtedness has not increased. The increase of the Federal public debt since that time has not been an over-all addition to the total indebtedness of the country, but most of it has, rather, been a substitution for the indebtedness formerly contracted by private industry and local governmental bodies. The next point in this connection is a very simple one.

#### AMERICA'S DEBT MONEY

America transacts 95 percent of all her business transactions by means of what I call check-book money, which is to say that the medium of exchange that we use is not cash but mostly bank credit. Now, additional bank credit is brought into circulation only when people borrow at the banks and when the banks create deposits for the borrowers against the borrowers' security, if any. The commercial banking system of the Nation can expand in this way up to about five times the amount of the reserves that they hold with the Federal Reserve System.

Therefore, it is evidently the case, and the most singular factor in the whole picture, that the contraction of additional debt by the Government is principally for the purpose of inducing the banks to create a medium of exchange. In other words we are presenting them with Government bonds to induce them to create some more of this peculiar type of money that we depend upon today.

#### HOW TO GET RID OF THE "RED INK" WITHOUT CAUSING WORSE DEPRESSION

If we remember, then, that if private borrowers do not borrow, the Government must, and that America is dependent for a medium of exchange on bank credit, I believe we will then see what is evidently the case, that the way you can get rid of this "red ink" we are worried about is to take the very reasonable position that when the people of the United States increase through their industry and enterprise the capacity of this country to produce wealth, they thereby earn the right to have their sovereign Government exercise its sovereign right to bring into circulation an additional volume of money in order to prevent a deflation in the value of goods and services produced, and to prevent an increase in the value of the dollar with the consequent increase of the real debt burden.

All I am contending for is governmental action in the exercise of its sovereign right to have the sole power in this Nation to bring money or credit originally into circulation and the exercise of that right upon the principle of maintaining always a stable value in the dollar. We find today that in order to maintain a steady growth of prosperity in the country and increase our productive capacity we must increase the public debt; but under a rational system such as I am talking about, an increase in productive capacity and wealth would automatically lead to an increase in the amount of funds available with which to discharge their public debt. This is the difference between darkness and light, it seems to me.

Mr. LEAVY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. I am in full accord with the statement the gentleman is making. He shows a profound understanding of the subject.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LEAVY. But to accomplish this purpose, would it not be necessary that the Federal Government either own a central banking system or own the 12 Federal Reserve banks and likewise require a 100-percent reserve for demand deposits?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman. I sincerely believe the gentleman is exactly correct. Indeed, I have introduced a bill to do both of those things—H. R. 4931. I believe the bank of issue of the Nation should certainly be a bank belonging to the National Government.

And that situation would be brought about if we spent \$132,000,000 to buy the capital stock of the now privately owned Federal Reserve. And the reason I believe a 100-percent reserve system is necessary is because otherwise when the Government puts new money into circulation it may form additional reserves in the banks, and without a 100-percent reserve it may lead to an uncontrolled inflation of bank credit.

Mr. LEAVY. Is that not exactly what has been happening in the last 5 or 6 years?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes. Excess reserves have been piling up, but they are reserves upon which credit could be extended if banks and borrowers could get together. They do not represent actual money directly available to the people for expenditure. And another thing: Every time a proposal has been made that the Government issue money instead of increasing the public debt, the objection about increasing idle reserves has been the one that has defeated the suggestion. At the moment we are confronted with the possibility of utilizing some \$3,000,000,000 of absolutely unobligated gold and silver which belongs to our Treasury as a credit base for the proposed lending program, and we could do that as well as we could issue bonds. It is exactly what any private bank would do if it had that gold and silver. But I am not sure but what that objection about increasing reserves may be raised when it is proposed. Therefore, I am especially grateful to my fine colleague from Washington [Mr. LEAVY] for bringing out this matter of 100-percent reserves. On tomorrow I plan to put an extension of remarks in the RECORD dealing with my bill H. R. 4931, to which I have referred, answering the gentleman from Washington. I want to speak a little more generally today in the time that remains.

#### WHAT THE ECONOMISTS ARE POINTING OUT

For once in the history of the United States we have a reasonable agreement between what I think I am safe in saying are our ablest economists. They have been seeking a cure for the depression; they have been seeking to find the answer to the depression for years. I believe that we could get a pretty general agreement now at least on this point—that the depression is due to the fact that the national income, which equals goods and services produced and equals, therefore, the money paid out by industry and agriculture, is not equaled by the amount of money currently spent to purchase goods produced by industry and agriculture. Thus unsold goods accumulate and unemployment results.

Evidently industry and agriculture must recover at least their cost annually when they sell their goods or else they cannot continue to profitably operate.

Part of the money that is distributed in income to the American people is spent at once for goods. There is no trouble about that. But part of it is not so spent. It is either saved or invested and part is also set aside in depreciation accounts. So that I can state the general problem in four different ways and be right in every instance. I am going to do so, and prevent anyone coming along and saying, "But you did not give the right explanation."

#### FOUR WAYS TO STATE ONE PROBLEM

The first one runs like this: The general trouble is that not all of the national income received is currently spent for goods purchased on account of the fact that the national income is poorly distributed. That is, some of the people get so little of it and such a large percentage of it goes to a comparatively few people who necessarily do not have to spend it currently for goods, and therefore do not. Undoubtedly this is correct and we shall not solve unemployment until we get a better distribution of income.

The second explanation is that savings are subtracted from the stream of buying power, but not all such savings are promptly invested in new capital goods. This is clearly true but I would add that even if all those savings were currently invested in capital goods, the people who were foolish enough to make such investments would find they had embarked upon a venture which could only end in a kind of loss that

was experienced in 1929. And the reason would be—once again—lack of a sufficient volume of consumer buying power to buy the goods produced by the new investment.

In 1937 we had a volume of savings equal to \$19,000,000,000. I do not know of a single economist in this country who would contend that we have room for annual investment of anything like that amount. Our problem resolves itself into the necessity of reducing the volume of total savings on the one hand, in order that the amount of money available for investment will not be too great, and using those revenues through payment of general old-age retirement pensions or in similar ways in order to stimulate the general level of consuming power of the people of the Nation. And if we mean business about saving democracy we cannot go at this business in any half-hearted way.

The third explanation—that means practically the same thing—is that the volume of active buying power in circulation in the country never keeps up with the volume of production. I am one who believes—and I am not quoting economists now; I am merely speaking personally—that it never can equal the value of goods and services produced until you have the type of monetary system that I was speaking about a few moments ago. The reason I believe this is because it seems to me evident that every new capital investment means both a storing up of a portion of current income for future use and also an increase in future productive capacity. This should lead—but does not now lead—to a direct debt-free increase in the volume of money, and therefore buying power, in active circulation. Only Congress is authorized by the Constitution to bring that additional money into circulation.

The fourth explanation that can be made—and I am certain it is sound—is that this trouble is due to the fact of monopoly control over many of our industries, which monopoly control is largely traceable to large financial houses. Monopoly, therefore, is in a position to hold its prices up artificially, to secure for itself too much of the total national expenditures, to pile up surpluses either in individual or corporate hands, and thus to deprive competitive industries, such as agriculture, for example, of their just share of the national income.

Under these circumstances, if we are going to start in working in earnest on this problem, we evidently are confronted—and I revert to something I said in the beginning of my speech—with the fact that new borrowing has to equal the amount of current income which is not currently spent for goods, and unless new borrowing does equal, therefore, the amount of money set aside, saved, hoarded, or whatever you want to call it, you have a depression. To prevent that result, and at the same time prevent constant increase in the national debt, is our problem. To solve it will require, first, a constitutional monetary system; second, a tax-pension system to give us better distribution of buying power; third, a program to keep monopoly from artificially curtailing production and maintaining prices above fair levels; and, fourth, also a program of public investment and employment to make use of all America's skill and workmanship and to give our people confidence in the fact of threatened unemployment.

#### INCREASED LIVING STANDARDS ONLY PLACE FOR EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY TODAY

In the past in the United States we had two great things on which we could depend. One of them was increasing population and the other was westward expansion. Both of these forces, together with the discovery of new timber, minerals, fertile lands, and so on, gave everybody an assurance that the money loaned for repayment in the future would be able to be paid back, generally speaking. It also meant that values were going to increase and that new values were constantly going to be created, and that, therefore, it was possible for a larger volume of borrowing and debt always to be absorbed and carried. In those days dependence on bank credit as a medium of exchange was therefore not so serious as now.

As time went on, on account of the fact that our Nation is all settled, its resources exploited and its factories built, that factor no longer is operative. Our population growth is slack-

ening off, too, and before long, we are told, will have ceased to increase at all. We have to look for expansion of our industry to an increased standard of living of the people of this Nation, and that is the only place we can look for it. That means a better distribution of buying power; it means an additional volume of buying power; it means that the people who want a general old-age pension are right, and not wrong; and it means that Government investment has to take place in such things as additional hospital facilities, soil conservation, natural-resource development, and probably a low-cost housing, the things that private industry cannot do profitably but which will raise the standard of living of the people. An increasing percentage of our national income will have to be spent on these things in the future if we are to avoid depression. That is necessary, not just because I want it and not just because the poor people of America would like it, or because they need these things, but for the sake of the health of the economic system of this whole great Nation. That is what it is necessary for. I regret to say, although I do feel I must say it, that there has been all too little consideration of these problems in this session of Congress. I believe the time has come when we are going to be impelled to give consideration to them—when the Congress will have to face its central responsibility.

There are several things we could do right now. I have already made mention of my monetary-control bill. I do not want to speak about that today any further than I already have, but on tomorrow I will put in the Record an extension of my remarks explaining the bill in rather considerable detail and telling about the wide interest in it.

There are several other things I should like to point out. I believe that we are necessarily focusing our attention upon the evident necessity of bringing about a balance between the capacity of the Nation to consume, on the one hand, and its power to produce, on the other, and can readily see the importance of three or four things. In the first place, let me mention a tax structure falling, I would say, not so heavily on active small business or on consumption, but falling sufficiently heavily upon individual incomes and inheritances to reduce the volume of those surplus savings and to provide revenue to be utilized for various types of payment to those groups of people in the Nation who cannot in the nature of the case and ought not in the nature of the case to be employed. I refer to dependent children, people beyond the age where they can expect employment, disabled people, and people like that. I believe that kind of system is necessary and essential, and I hope it is going to come true.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. How would the gentleman be able to reduce this tax on individual business and at the same time engage in increased Government borrowing?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In the first place, I am not talking about increased borrowing, I will say. But in the second place, I am not at all sure how much revenue would be lost by a decrease of the taxes on small competing businesses. In the third place, I am perfectly ready to stand the gaff now or at any other time for a substantial increase in the rates on individual personal incomes and inheritances and other similar types of taxation. That is the way I would try to do it. I have no objection, either, to a general tax falling on practically everybody in the Nation, if it is not too burdensome, providing that the money is all to be used for some such general purpose as the payment of a general pension. The essential thing, however, is increased national income, which will mean increased tax revenues. Increased national income, however, must mean increased consumer buying power as the central thing. We have, I believe, to attack unemployment and to solve it. I believe we will be compelled by events to do this soon. I want us to take considered action before we are forced to take precipitous action. I have only had time to suggest today some of the things I



believe we must do. Above all, my appeal is for a positive consecration on the part of the Congress to this task.  
[Here the gavel fell.]

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a table from official sources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

## BIRTHDAY OF HON. FRANK CROWTHER

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I was very much surprised earlier in the session this afternoon to have a young man step up to me and say, "Congratulate me, it is my birthday." He is a typical, outstanding example of a sound mind in a sound body. I prefer the English version to the old Latin version that I learned a good many years ago. I know the former version is correct and I would not be quite certain in quoting the Latin, and I am not sure our distinguished stenographer would get it just right if I did. So let it go at that—a sound mind in a sound body.

To have a sound mind a man must have, in my opinion, a sound body. When a man can get up at daylight in the morning and go out and shoot a 35 on a golf course and keep that up day in and day out in the temperature that Washington has been enduring in the last few weeks, he must have a sound body.

That this same man has a sound mind, we here in the House of Representatives have known for a long time. He is one of the outstanding Members of this House. He has been a Member of it for 22 years. I have had the pleasure and privilege of sitting next to him on the Ways and Means Committee for probably more than half the length of service he has rendered in the House, and for one I can testify to the sound mind. You Members of the House have heard him on this floor and have measured his mentality by the quality of his remarks, as well as the ease with which he addresses this body, too infrequently, in my opinion. We wish we might hear from him more frequently.

A few days ago we did honor to the oldest Member of the House, the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], who on the day I refer to was 81 years old, or rather, I think it would be better to put it, 81 years young—an astonishing man. The man whom I am referring to now is likewise an astonishing man, and, if I am any prognosticator with respect either to mentality or physical power, he will continue his service here until he reaches the age that our good friend TAYLOR already has attained; but today he is quite a ways from that age, and therefore I want particularly at this time, Mr. Speaker, to have the privilege of paying tribute to the service that this man has rendered during the more than 20 years he has been a Member of the House, and refer to the fact that today he is only 69 years young. We all wish him well in a continuation, not alone of his service here but his service to his country.

I refer to the gentleman from New York, the Honorable FRANK CROWTHER. [Applause.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, if I had been aware of the fact that this great event, the birthday of my colleague, Hon. FRANK CROWTHER, was to occur today, I would, of course, have come here properly dressed for the occasion. I feel a little too informally attired to discuss such an important subject at this time. [Laughter.] The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] has referred to the mental vigor of my colleague at the age of 69. You know we have to make comparisons sometimes. Just the other day I learned that an old gentleman down in Kentucky who at the age of 126 married a young woman aged 26, and that in the course of time they had a child. Time went along and after a while the wife passed away. The old gentleman insisted on taking care of the baby, but his father-in-law, who had reached the age of 78 years, thought that his son-in-law, at the age of 127, was hardly fit to take care of a child of such tender age.

When the old gentleman was away from home one day, the father-in-law, aged 78, went over and took the baby to his home. When the pappy at the age of 127 came in and found that the baby was gone and was told that his father-in-law had taken him, he immediately took his Winchester rifle, mounted a mule, and rode over and got the baby. This vigorous old Kentuckian died at the age of 136. So far as I can ascertain, the vigor of our colleague is superior to that of the old gentleman from Kentucky. So, knowing of your long and distinguished service in the House, we wish you all the vitality and longevity displayed by the old gentleman from Kentucky. FRANK, we are proud of your services in this House. You are beloved by every one of your colleagues and we wish for you a long and prosperous life. [Applause.]

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Hook). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to let this opportunity pass without at least raising my voice briefly in acquiescence of the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] with respect to the birthday of our genial friend, highly esteemed, and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York, Dr. CROWTHER. It has been my privilege as a majority Member of the House and of the Ways and Means Committee to serve with him for several years and to enjoy his delightful companionship and know something of his outstanding ability and his devotion to duty, and also his great value as a legislator, and on behalf of the majority side of the House, especially the majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, I offer sincere congratulations and felicitations and wish him many happy returns of the day. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Hook). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal that I could say about the gentleman from New York [Mr. CROWTHER], of my pleasure in serving with him and my great admiration for him, but I dwell largely upon his services to the people of the country in his championship of the protective tariff. I believe there is not a worker in the United States today who does not wish Dr. CROWTHER many happy returns of the day. A great believer in and a great fighter for a tariff that will protect the jobs of the people of the United States against foreign imports made by poorly paid labor, he has been responsible for winning many battles for different industries and for labor. I wish him many happy returns of the day, as they do. He has been a tre-

mendous asset to this country, as well as to the House of Representatives. In wishing you many happy returns of the day, Dr. CROWTHER, I wish for the country many more years of your service in Congress. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The Chair will be pleased to recognize the gentleman from New York [Mr. CROWTHER], if he desires recognition.

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Speaker, certainly I am appreciative of these wondrously kind remarks that have been made in reference to my long service in the House and as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. I am reminded of two Irishmen who went to a funeral and listened to a long dissertation by a Methodist preacher eulogizing their employer who had been a hard taskmaster. On the way home, one looking rather disconsolately at the other said, "Mike, you seem awfully glum." Mike replied, "Yes, I am, but I am feeling better than I was, and I am thinking what a fine thing it would be if every man could only listen to his own funeral sermon." [Laughter.] Once again, I thank you all for the very generous references you have made regarding my service. [Applause.]

#### EXPLANATION

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, since coming here on April 3 I have missed only one vote; and, as luck usually goes, it was the one vote of all votes that I most disliked to miss.

I represent a farming district of 19 counties. That vote was on the parity-payment program. I merely wanted to get something in the Record to state my position. I have tried at various times on various days since then to get recognition, but each time senior Members having the floor, and always believing in the maximum of not being forward with your superiors, I have been wafted aside and have not had an opportunity.

All my colleagues and my friends know my record for 4 years. I have never voted against any farm bill, if the farmers wanted it. In that case I was paired and the result would be the same. When the buzzer rang I was on my way here and encountered delay on both elevators and I arrived a few seconds late. I would very much have preferred to vote and relieve the gentleman with whom I was paired in order to be on record.

I wanted to state that I was in favor of that measure, and while I was paired and the result was the same, I regret very much not having been recorded. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. EATON of California (at the request of Mr. ANDERSON of California), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 5. An act to grant certain lands to the Arizona State Elks Association Hospital; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 119. An act for the relief of Helen M. Crowley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 255. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the port of Cascade Locks, Oreg., certain lands for municipal purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 577. An act extending civil-service retirement to certain postmasters; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

S. 607. An act to amend section 40 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 753. An act for the relief of the widow and children of Dr. Joe M. Ferguson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1289. An act for the relief of the city of Leavenworth, Kans.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1445. An act for the relief of Bruno Arena; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1618. An act granting an annuity to William F. Pack; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

S. 1750. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the town of Marmet, W. Va., two tracts of land to be used for municipal purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1810. An act for the relief of the Citizens State Bank of Marianna, Fla.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1836. An act to promote farm ownership by amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for Government-insured loans to farmers; to encourage sale of farms held by absentee owners to farm tenants; and to enable tenant farmers to become owners of farm homes through long-term low-interest-rate loans on farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 1839. An act for the relief of Le Roy Breithaupt; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1936. An act for the relief of Harry W. Robertson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2031. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow the Silver Star upon Michael J. Quinn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2083. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Parker McKee, Sr., and Louise McKee; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2152. An act to protect scenic values along the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2157. An act for the relief of George H. Elswald; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2245. An act to prohibit the use of the mails for the solicitation of the procurement of divorces in foreign countries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2271. An act for the relief of Barnet Warren; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2491. An act for the relief of Edward J. Gebhart; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2562. An act to facilitate certain construction work for the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2586. An act to authorize the acquisition of additional land for military purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2607. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of Edith Easton and Alma E. Gates; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2624. An act to amend the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 460), as amended, with regard to the limitation of cost upon the construction of buildings in national parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2634. An act to reserve to the United States for the Bonneville project a right-of-way across certain Indian lands in the State of Washington, subject to the consent of the individual allottees and the payment of compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2639. An act relating to the hours of service of persons employed upon the Government-owned Wiota-Fort Peck Railroad in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Labor.

S. J. Res. 107. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to award a gold medal of appropriate design



to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

- H. R. 733. An act for the relief of S. A. Rourke;
  - H. R. 3537. An act to extend the facilities of the United States Public Health Service to active officers of the Foreign Service of the United States;
  - H. R. 3541. An act for the relief of John Chastain and Mollie Chastain, his wife;
  - H. R. 3576. An act to make effective the provisions of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936;
  - H. R. 4370. An act authorizing the city of Chester, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Chester, Ill.;
  - H. R. 4497. An act to prescribe rules for the enrollment of Menominee Indian children born to enrolled parents, and for other purposes;
  - H. R. 4511. An act to extend to Sgt. Maj. Edwin O. Swift, United States Marine Corps (retired), the benefits of the act of May 7, 1932, providing highest World War rank to retired enlisted men;
  - H. R. 5288. An act to amend section 691-a of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, and of any act or acts amendatory thereof relating to foreign building and loan associations doing business in the District of Columbia;
  - H. R. 5346. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. R. Barnard, Charles A. Stephens, Donald W. Prairie, and dependents of Vern A. Needles; and
  - H. R. 6836. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended.
- The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:
- S. 12. An act for the relief of Dica Perkins;
  - S. 129. An act for the relief of Howard Arthur Beswick;
  - S. 216. An act for the relief of A. C. Williams, administrator of the estate of his wife, Julia F. Williams;
  - S. 221. An act for the relief of Anthony Coniglio;
  - S. 431. An act for the relief of Mrs. Quitman Smith;
  - S. 510. An act to authorize certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Army to accept such medals, orders, and decorations as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered;
  - S. 556. An act for the relief of Catherine Humler;
  - S. 633. An act for the relief of Ray Wimmer;
  - S. 661. An act for the relief of Ida A. Deaver;
  - S. 681. An act to give proper recognition to the distinguished services of Col. Ernest Graves;
  - S. 746. An act to authorize Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, retired, to accept the Order Carlos Manuel de Céspedes tendered him by the Government of Cuba in appreciation of services rendered;
  - S. 840. An act to amend and clarify the provisions of the act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1507), and for other purposes;
  - S. 875. An act for the relief of Andrew J. Crockett and Walter Crockett;
  - S. 884. An act for the relief of disbursing officers and other officers and employees of the United States for disallowances and charges on account of airplane travel;
  - S. 1001. An act for the relief of Albert Pina Afonso, a minor;
  - S. 1018. An act to authorize the procurement, without advertising, of certain aircraft parts and instruments or aeronautical accessories, and for other purposes;
  - S. 1020. An act to authorize the purchase of equipment and supplies for experimental and test purposes;
  - S. 1021. An act to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the Officers'

Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who are physically injured in line of duty while performing active duty or engaged in authorized training, and for other purposes.

- S. 1109. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to aid the several States in making, or for having made, certain toll bridges on the system of Federal-aid highways free bridges, and for other purposes," by providing that funds available under such act may be used to match regular and secondary Federal-aid road funds, and for other purposes;
- S. 1118. An act to provide for acceptance and cashing of Government pay checks of retired naval personnel and members of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves by commissary stores and ship's stores ashore located outside the continental limits of the United States;
- S. 1181. An act to provide for the status of warrant officers and of enlisted men of the Regular Army who serve as commissioned officers;
- S. 1186. An act for the relief of Herbert M. Snapp;
- S. 1291. An act for the relief of William Carl Laude;
- S. 1307. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a revocable license to the Union Pacific Railroad Co. to maintain certain railroad trackage on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation;
- S. 1385. An act for the relief of the Barkman Lumber Co.;
- S. 1387. An act for the relief of Ida May Lennon;
- S. 1452. An act for the relief of Loyd J. Palmer;
- S. 1487. An act for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.;
- S. 1517. An act for the relief of F. E. Perkins;
- S. 1523. An act to authorize the payment of burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of native employees who die while serving in offices abroad of executive departments of the United States Government;
- S. 1629. An act for the relief of the Canvas Decoy Co.;
- S. 1692. An act for the relief of J. Vernon Phillips;
- S. 1778. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Martha Austin a patent to certain land;
- S. 1847. An act for the relief of Naomi Straley and Bonnie Straley;
- S. 1894. An act for the relief of Ivan Charles Grace;
- S. 1895. An act for the relief of Maria Enriquez Crisanta, Anselmo, Agustin, and Irineo de los Reyes;
- S. 1907. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Poplar, Mont.;
- S. 2096. An act to amend section 4a of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended;
- S. 2126. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to adjust and settle the claim of E. Devlin, Inc.;
- S. 2167. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain members or former members of the United States Coast Guard for the value of personal effects lost in the hurricane of September 21, 1938, at several Coast Guard stations on the coasts of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island;
- S. 2197. An act authorizing Federal participation in the commemoration and observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado;
- S. 2222. An act to provide for a Deputy Chief of Staff, and for other purposes;
- S. 2237. An act to amend the Taylor Grazing Act;
- S. 2353. An act to authorize appropriation for the construction of a medical school building at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.;
- S. 2503. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a permanent instruction staff at the United States Coast Guard Academy," approved April 16, 1937;
- S. 2539. An act to amend section 1223 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;
- S. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution providing for consideration of a recommendation for decoration of Sgt. Fred W. Stockham, deceased;

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the San Diego-Cabrillo Quadricentennial Celebration to be held in 1942; and

S. J. Res. 126. Joint resolution to amend the act to authorize alterations and repairs to certain naval vessels, and for other purposes, approved April 20, 1939.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 11, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

#### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Tuesday, July 11, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the continuation of executive session on child refugee bills.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Wednesday, July 12, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the public consideration of H. R. 7004 and S. 1533.

#### COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings in room 219, House Office Building, at 10 a. m., on the bills and dates listed below:

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at 10 a. m., Tuesday, July 11, 1939, for the consideration of H. R. 6881, to implement the provisions of the Shipowners' Liability (sick and injured seamen) Convention, 1936.

The notice of June 27, 1939, advised that public hearings would be held on Tuesday, July 11, 1939, at 10 a. m. on H. R. 6881, a bill to implement the provisions of the Shipowners' Liability (sick and injured seamen) Convention, 1936.

On the same day hearings will be held on H. R. 6726, a bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to officers and members of the crew of vessels under the jurisdiction of the United States, and for other purposes. It has been decided to hold hearings jointly on these bills because of the relation between the two.

On Tuesday, July 18, 1939, at 10 a. m., hearings will be held on H. R. 7090, to amend section 4488 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 46, sec. 481), and H. R. 7091, to amend section 4471 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 46, sec. 464).

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the bridge subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 2 p. m., Wednesday, July 12, 1939. Business to be considered: Hearing on H. R. 5382, entitled "A bill authorizing the city of Keokuk, Iowa, to purchase, construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Keokuk, Iowa."

#### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs on Wednesday, July 12, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of H. R. 909, H. R. 953, H. R. 5377, H. R. 6506, H. R. 6859, H. R. 3229, House Joint Resolution 289, and S. 72.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the committee rooms, the Capitol, Tuesday, July 11, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of the following: House Joint Resolution 207, to authorize the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to assist the governments of American republics to increase their military and naval establishments; and S. 1045, to give effect to the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at London June 8, 1937, and for other purposes.

#### COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

A meeting of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation will be held at 10:15 a. m. Tuesday, July 11, 1939, in room 128, House Office Building, for the consideration of H. R. 6629.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

962. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a bill to amend section 55, National Defense Act, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

963. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for insanity proceedings in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

964. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision affecting the appropriation for "Flood control, general," contained in the War Department Civil Appropriations Act, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 392); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

965. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a modification of the estimate of appropriation for foreign agricultural service, Department of Agriculture, as submitted in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 393); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

966. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1940, amounting to \$19,000, for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 394); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

967. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission for the fiscal year 1940, amounting to \$40,000 (H. Doc. No. 395); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

968. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate for appropriation in the amount of \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to remain available until expended, for the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, for the purchase, storage, maintenance, and rotation of strategic and critical minerals essential to national defense (H. Doc. No. 396); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

969. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department amounting to \$2,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 397); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

970. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations in the sum of \$1,444,520 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1940 (H. Doc. No. 398); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

971. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 399); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

972. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal years 1939 and 1940, amounting to \$3,611,652.21, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 400); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

973. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1940, amounting to \$2,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 401); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.



## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. JONES of Texas: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 342. Joint resolution relating to section 322 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1046). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JONES of Texas: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 343. Joint resolution to amend section 335 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1047). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JONES of Texas: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 5764. A bill to provide for the establishment of a cemetery within the Crab Orchard Creek Dam project, Williamson County, Ill.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1048). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 248. Resolution for the consideration of S. 2065. An act to provide for the regulation of the sale of certain securities in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and the regulation of the trust indentures under which the same are issued, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1049). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 249. Resolution for the consideration of S. 685, an act to create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1050). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 250. Resolution for the consideration of S. 281, an act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 1051). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KING: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4008. A bill to authorize an exchange of lands between the War Department and the Department of Labor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1052). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 6555. A bill to amend the act of March 28, 1928 (45 Stat. 374), as amended, relating to the advance of funds in connection with the enforcement of acts relating to narcotic drugs, so as to permit such advances in connection with the enforcement of the Marihuana Tax Act of 1937, and to permit advances of funds in connection with the enforcement of the customs laws; without amendment (Rept. No. 1053). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 6556. A bill to provide for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft used to transport narcotic drugs, firearms, and counterfeit coins, obligations, securities, and paraphernalia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1054). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6672. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a new division of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas," approved May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 747); without amendment (Rept. No. 1055). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6167. A bill to provide that the district judge for the western district of Washington, authorized to be appointed under the act of May 31, 1938, shall be a district judge for the eastern and western districts of Washington; with amendment (Rept. No. 1056). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2336. An act to authorize an exchange of lands at the Fort Francis E. Warren Military Reservation, Wyo.; without amendment

(Rept. No. 1057). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KOCIALKOWSKI: Committee on Insular Affairs. H. R. 7096. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1058). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1059. Report on the disposition of records in the Department of Commerce. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1060. Report on the disposition of records in the United States Tariff Commission. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1061. Report on the disposition of records in the Department of the Interior. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1062. Report on the disposition of records in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington by the Department of Justice. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1063. Report on the disposition of records in the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1064. Report on the disposition of records in the War Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1065. Report on the disposition of records in the Post Office Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1066. Report on the disposition of records in the Department of the Treasury. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1067. Report on the disposition of records in the Department of Commerce. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1068. Report on the disposition of records in the Department of the Navy. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1069. Report on the disposition of records of the Panama Canal. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1070. Report on the disposition of records in the Federal Housing Administration. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1071. Report on the disposition of records in the Department of Labor. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1072. Report on the disposition of records in the United States Civil Service Commission. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1073. Report on the disposition of records of the United States marshal at Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Department of Justice. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1074. Report on the disposition of records of the United States marshal for the Southern District of Illinois by the Department of Justice. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1075. Report on the disposition

of records of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California with the approval of the senior judge. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1076. Report on the disposition of records in the United States marshal's office. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIMOND: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3795. A bill to provide a right-of-way through the Chilkoot Barracks Military Reservation, Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 1077). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMASON: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 5912. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Salt Lake City, Utah, to construct and maintain certain roads, streets, and boulevards across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 1078). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEMPSEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 251. Resolution for the consideration of S. 1871, an act to prevent pernicious political activities; without amendment (Rept. No. 1079). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 2738. A bill providing for the disposition of certain Klamath Indian tribal funds; with amendment (Rept. No. 1080). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3980) for the relief of Clarence Herbert Peltier, and the same was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 7106. A bill to restore the prevailing wage rate on work-relief projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KELLER:

H. R. 7107. A bill to provide for payment of the prevailing rates of pay on Work Projects Administration projects and to repeal the provision relating to compulsory removal from the rolls; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BOEHNE:

H. R. 7108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code by imposing an excise tax on tapioca, cassava, and sago; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 7109. A bill to amend the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 to provide for the reestablishment of the prevailing rates of pay for persons employed upon work projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 7110. A bill to permit approximately 3,000 natives of India who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, to become naturalized; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 7111. A bill to facilitate the procurement of aircraft for the national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 7112. A bill to provide that prevailing wage rates shall apply on Work Projects Administration projects and to eliminate the provision for automatic separation from the rolls; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 7113. A bill to provide retirement after 25 years' service for enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWERT:

H. R. 7114. A bill to amend paragraph (c) of section 6 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, as amended by act

approved February 27, 1931; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 7115. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 7116. A bill authorizing the defraying of cost of necessary work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. IGLESIAS:

H. R. 7117. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

H. R. 7118. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 7119. A bill to correct United States citizenship status of certain persons born in Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 7120. A bill to provide for the construction and financing of self-liquidating projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 7121. A bill to amend the Relief Appropriation Act of 1939; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. J. Res. 352. Joint resolution to authorize creation of a Sioux Claims Commission; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. Res. 252. Resolution authorizing an investigation of farm organizations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 253. Resolution authorizing the expenses for House Resolution 252; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 7122. A bill for the relief of Bernard Halpern; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 7123. A bill for the relief of Nathan Silver; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 7124. A bill granting a pension to Victoria Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 7125. A bill for the relief of Walter Wolfskehl; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia:

H. R. 7126. A bill granting a pension to Mary Pauline Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLER:

H. R. 7127. A bill to make Younghill Kang eligible for naturalization; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 7128. A bill for the relief of Hubert Harry Griffiths; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McGRANERY:

H. R. 7129. A bill for the relief of Nettie Richardson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H. R. 7130. A bill to correct the military record of Abraham J. Palo, also known as Abram Palo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 7131. A bill for the relief of C. M. Kiser; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 7132. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Playa de Flor Land & Improvement Co.," approved May 21, 1934; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4193. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Resolution of the South Dakota State Medical Association, adopted at Aberdeen, S. Dak., on April 24, 1939, petitioning the Congress for the funds necessary for a new and adequate building for the Army Medical Library and Museum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4194. By Mr. CURLEY: Petition of the New York Board of Trade, Inc., in support of Senate bill 1871, the Hatch bill, to prevent pernicious political activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4195. By Mr. HAWKS: Petition of sundry residents of Waukesha County, Wis., opposing the proposed amendments to the Marketing Agreement Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4196. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the Grand Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio, favoring the President's recommendation for a \$3,860,000,000 recovery fund; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4197. Also, petition of the W. E. Long Co., Chicago, Ill., concerning the existing National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Labor.

4198. Also, petition of Jacob Elishewitz & Sons, Inc., New York City, concerning the Norton bill (H. R. 5435) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor.

4199. Also, petition of the American Federation of Housing Authorities, Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4200. Also, petition of the Joint Conference on Retirement, Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of Senate bill 281; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

4201. Also, petition of the Internal Revenue Local, No. 47, United Workers, concerning the Dempsey bill (H. R. 4960), the Hobbs bill (H. R. 5643), the Smith bill (H. R. 5133), and the Reynolds bills (S. 403 and S. 410); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4202. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Jacob Elishewitz & Sons Co., Inc., New York City, concerning the Norton bill (H. R. 5435), to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor.

4203. Also, petition of the American Federation of Housing Authorities, Washington, D. C., endorsing Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939

(Legislative day of Monday, July 10, 1939)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who hast formed all hearts to love Thee and hast created all desire to be unsatisfied save in Thee, bless, we humbly beseech Thee, the multitudes of men who are confused and sore within, who long for love and friendship but feel that no one cares for them, and who see life only as a tragedy, brackish with the salt of human tears. Take Thou their trembling hands in Thine and lead them through the shadowland into the brightness of Thy light.

Upon Thy servants here bestow Thine especial gifts of wisdom and understanding, that, with pure hearts and minds, they may solve these problems that confront them, with their tangled, changing worth, to the lasting benefit of our own people and to the amelioration of all the troubles of the world, as by faith we feel after Thee, as through love we find the way, and as in hope we bring ourselves to Thee. We ask it for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the calendar days Friday, July 7, 1939, and Monday, July 10, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Ellender	Lee	Schwellenbach
Andrews	Frazier	Lodge	Sheppard
Austin	George	Logan	Shipstead
Barbour	Gerry	Lucas	Slattery
Barkley	Gibson	Lundeen	Smith
Bilbo	Gillette	McKellar	Stewart
Bone	Glass	McNary	Taft
Borah	Green	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Guffey	Mead	Thomas, Utah
Bulow	Gurney	Miller	Townsend
Burke	Hale	Minton	Truman
Byrd	Harrison	Murray	Tydings
Byrnes	Hatch	Neely	Vandenberg
Capper	Hayden	Norris	Van Nuys
Chavez	Herring	Nye	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Hill	O'Mahoney	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Holman	Overton	Wheeler
Connally	Holt	Pittman	White
Danaher	Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe	Wiley
Davis	Johnson, Colo.	Reed	
Donahay	King	Reynolds	
Downey	La Follette	Schwartz	

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] are detained from the Senate because of illness in their families.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on important public business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker pro tempore had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

- S. 12. An act for the relief of Dica Perkins;
- S. 129. An act for the relief of Howard Arthur Beswick;
- S. 216. An act for the relief of A. C. Williams, administrator of the estate of his wife, Julia F. Williams;
- S. 221. An act for the relief of Anthony Coniglio;
- S. 431. An act for the relief of Mrs. Quitman Smith;
- S. 510. An act to authorize certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Army to accept such medals, orders, and decorations as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered;
- S. 556. An act for the relief of Catherine Humler;
- S. 633. An act for the relief of Ray Wimmer;
- S. 661. An act for the relief of Ida A. Deaver;
- S. 681. An act to give proper recognition to the distinguished services of Col. Ernest Graves;
- S. 746. An act to authorize Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, retired, to accept the Order Carlos Manuel de Céspedes tendered him by the Government of Cuba in appreciation of services rendered;
- S. 840. An act to amend and clarify the provisions of the act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1507), and for other purposes;
- S. 875. An act for the relief of Andrew J. Crockett and Walter Crockett;